FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU041928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, headed by Georges Hawi, secretary general of the party Central Committee, left our country today. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee.

BCP GREETS FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram of congratulations to the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee:

Dear comrades,

Please, accept the fraternal greetings of the BCP and all Bulgarian communists on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the establishment of the PCF.

Your party which has inherited the great democratic and revolutionary traditions of the French people is indissolubly linked to the history of France and to the history of the French workers movement. The inspiring victory of the great socialist revolution, which set up the power of workers and peasants and proposed peace to the world, was a bright example for the PCF.

Throughout its long history and with its daily multifaceted activities, the PCF is demonstrating that it is a loyal defender of the class interests of workers and of all French working people. Filled with great difficulties, struggles and victories, the PCF throughout the last 60 years has become one of the most influential political forces in France and is playing a great role in the country's domestic political life, as well as in the international communist and workers movement.

The PCF has educated people such as Maurice Thorez, Marcel Cachain, Jacques Duclos, Waldeck-Rochet, and many other leaders of the French and international communist movement. The friendship between our people's great son, Georgi Dimitrov, and Maurice Thorez remains unforgettable.

The Bulgarian communists are happy that the traditional, fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and PCF are developing and being intensified under the leadership of the two parties' Central Committees and with the personal, active participation of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais.

We wish you, dear comrades, vigorous health and new successes in your noble struggle for the defense of the working people's interests and for peace, democracy and socialism.

AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU042115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Boyan Yordanov, newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Angola, presented his credentials to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic.

Boyan Yordanov also presented a personal message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the president. The Angolan president cordially thanked Boyan Yordanov for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message. He expressed his high appreciation for the friendly relations existing between the two countries and his confidence that the relations will steadily expand and be intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

ZHIVKOV EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO WORKER COLLECTIVES

AU311746 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a congratulatory letter to the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources in connection with its report to the BCP Central Committee on fulfilling its Seventh 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude to the collectives engaged in this major branch of the national economy for their worthy achievements, and wished them further successes.

BRIEFS

SOVIET EMBASSY MEETING--The traditional meeting between the USSR Embassy staff in Sofia and employees of the Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Ministry was held at the Moskwa Park Hotel in Sofia tonight. Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Nacho Papazov, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attended. Members of the State Council and government were also among those present. During the meeting, which proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, toasts were proposed by Petur Mladenov and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Dec 80 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--Sofia, 26 Dec (BTA)--An agreement was signed here today for the setting up of the Fanuc-Machinex society. The Bulgarian side is represented by the Machinoexport foreign trade organization and the machine tool works and Izot economic association. The Japanese side is represented by the firm Fudjitsu-Fanuc. The society will carry out engineering service and trading activities. Its task will be to contribute to the introduction of highly efficient technologies and to the modernization at high technical level in the Bulgarian enterprises of the engineering industry. Fanuc-Machinex will ensure the servicing and maintenance of articles sold by the Japanese firm to Bulgaria and to other socialist countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Dec 80 AU]

NEW JUBILEE COINS--To commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, the Bulgarian National Bank put into circulation as of today jubilee coins of 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.50 and of 1.00 leva. On one side of the coin is inscribed "1,300 years of Bulgaria" and on the other--1981--the year when the coins were put into circulation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 1 Jan 81 AU]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--A session of the National Agroindustrial Union was held, in Sofia, on 29 December 1980. A report on the increase of agricultural production and on the improvement of its effectiveness was read by Mincho Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Agroindustrial Union Central Council. The session was also attended by Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He spoke on perfecting the socialist organization of agriculture and on the establishing new brigades. Comrade Dyulgerov stressed the great role attached to discipline in implementing the main agricultural tasks--namely the decisive increase of grain and animal husbandry production. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Dec 80 AU]

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS POLISH SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS

AU021439 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 80 p 7

["JL"-signed Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] Commenting on the current elections to Solidarity plant organizations GLOS PRACY has noted that all regional groupings of the new trade unions consider as most important that "responsible people" be elected and that the principles of the elections' democratic character be strictly guarded in the process. The course of the elections heretofore bears out that the requirement for "responsible" people is demanding and is not being respected in practice at some places.

There are, in fact, various yardsticks and criteria for who is responsible. For some it is the leader of a strike, but in someone else's eyes it is instead someone experienced in trade union activity, and so forth. It is a fact that no election program is known and that it is difficult to find clear criteria for the selection of candidates. GLOS PRACY stresses in the end that not everyone who stood at the head of the strike committees duirng the difficult events has the responsibility that is essential to hold office in normal trade union life. It is a fact, however, that such people are being elected. That does not mean, however, that Solidarity members are selecting and electing only young and inexperienced people or only popular representatives of the strike committees. Those Solidarity members who are pondering the state of the economy, and thus the fact that although wages have indeed increased several times there is hardly anything to spend them on, are arriving at the opinion that the economic management of a plant can never bring production to full speed and increase it by itself but that the trade unions must also take part in it. They are selecting, therefore, such candiates who provide a guarantee that they will cooperate with the economic management, candidates who understand the job. A mandate from the time of the strikes is not an election mandate, as is, for example--according to the GLOS PRACY newspaper--the case at the Baltic coast or in some Katowice mines.

A question mark in the form of Solidarity's mission--whether merely to make claims and disregard the organization of labor and the working people's education or whether to fulfill all tasks that come to trade unions under socialism--thus continues to hover over the elections. Observers agree that the elections will not resolve that main problem. One thing is certain, however: The elections and the discussions concerning the individual candidates help to crystallize the shape opinions. They help to prepare the new trade unions' programmatic line. The Solidarity elections are, seen against this background and from those viewpoints, an important political test of that organization's existence. They determine to a considerable extent what kind of force the whole Solidarity will, in fact, be--a constructive one taking socialist positions or an opposition force standing with palm outstretched.

PRACE QUOTES LENIN ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU020947 Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Dec 80 p 5

[Dr Jaroslav Vykoukal article: "Leninism Against Anarchy"]

[Excerpts] Anarchosydicalism, which V.I. Lenin also fought against, has an ignominious place among various false, reformist and opportunist theories and trends that used to be spread even before the inception of revolutionary trade unions and which are still being revived in the present day workers' trade union movement in the capitalist states.

Anarchosyndicalism, which springs from anarchy, does not recognize the necessity of workers' participation in political struggle, the need for an independent political party of the workers class and its leading role, and the need for a proletarian state and the dictatorship of the proletariat. [paragraph continues]

For example, this course--which is alien and harmful to the workers class--overestimates the importance of the general strike in capitalism, which can allegedly--without a socialist revolution being carried out--lead to the expropriation of the means of production and their being transferred into the hands of trade unions rather than into the hands of a centralized state of the workers class. Anarchosyndicalism--and we can also witness this now--tries to divert the workers class, particularly in advanced capitalist states, from the revolutionary struggle aimed at overthrowing the power of the bourgeoisie.

Even though trade unions--according to Lenin--should participate in the state administration. They should not--in his view--hold any state-power functions as demanded by anarchosyndicalists. Trade unions--under the party's leadership--should preserve their status of a mass social organization of the workers class and other working people. However, the struggle of the anarchosyndicalists was aimed against the leading role of the communist party in the socialist state with the objective of elevating trade unions above the party and state.

In no case did V. I. Lenin exclude, but on the contrary presumed, that trade unions will gradually take over some of the functions of state bodies, particularly those which immediately concern the interests of the working people. This has occurred in the Soviet Union as well as in other socialist states. However, Lenin resolutely rejected an immediate and unprepared merger of trade unions with the bodies of state power. In that context he asserted that if trade unions tried to take over the functions of state power, that is, fully replace the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat, this would only end in chaos.

Lenin elaborated ideas about the dictatorship of the proletariat, its essence, main tasks and functions. He categorically noted that the leading role of the communist party in constructing a socialist and communist society is the most important prerequisite for the successful activity of the mass social organizations of the working people. He regarded trade unions as an indivisible part of the political system of socialist society and stressed their important place in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He proceeded from the knowledge that the state and society cannot be administered without a close connection between the party and trade unions and without their support in building up the economy.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ASSAILS 'SECRET CHURCH'

AU021001 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Dec 80 p 3

[M. Zabrezsky/V. Skalisty in the "Consultation" column: "About the Current Trends and Plans of Clericalism"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The revolutionary workers movement that is at the head of the struggle for social progress faces many obstacles and has many opponents. Often it is not only the exploited classes headed by the bourgeoisie, but also other social currents that defend the old "golden world" and struggle--sometimes even at variance with their own interests--against inevitable social changes leading to socialism and communism. In the complex and difficult class struggles of our times, clericalism, which unambiguously orients its activity toward the protection of the interests of "the mighty of this world" and constitutes a hostile course against the interests of the workers class and the rest of the working masses, does not play a small role.

Clericalism means the endeavors of the leadership of some churches to win--on the basis of using, and even more often, of misusing religion--vital positions in the political, economic and cultural life of society. Clericalism itself can be found in all churches. This can occur on the basis of a completely incorrect theological conception of society and of asserting the thesis about the "supernatural" origin of churches and their alleged right to guide the world. [paragraph continues]

However, the realization of clerical tendencies depends on many factors. As a consequence, some churches are very active in this respect, some less active and some do not even formally identify themselves with clericalism. At present it is, in particular, Catholic and Islamic clericalism that are activating themselves.

IN THE COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM, IN WHICH UNITED TRADE UNIONS EXIST AND ARE ACTIVE, CLERICALIST TENDENCIES OBJECTIVELY HAVE NO PLACE IN THIS SPHERE. In spite of that, a part of the church hierarchy tries to revive clericalism at any suitable opportunity, even through the trade union organizations. The latest example of such a course is the activity of political clericalism in connection with the establishment and activity of Solidarity in the Polish People's Republic. This organization identifies itself with the "social teaching" of the Catholic Church. Its leaders are lay activists of the church, which they are open about. And because they oppose the united revolutionary trade union movement--as it was attested to by the case of the registration of the Solidarity statutes--and even the PZPR's leading role in the trade union movement, they are getting big support from clerical movements in the capitalist world. Particularly active in this respect are the clericals in the FRG, who pin far-reaching hopes on Solidarity's activity which is oriented toward the disruption of socialist society. A special flavor to this relationship adds, for example, the fact that Tadeusz Mazowiecki, adviser of Solidarity "chief" Lech Walesa, was their guest during the visit of Pope John Paul II to the FRG. They facilitated his access to the pope, who--according to world news agency reports--invited him to the Vatican.

As a consequence of the historical failure of clerical fascism and the fundamental social changes that occurred in the construction of socialism, clericalism no longer has an internal social base in our country. That, however, does not mean that its existence and activity can be totally excluded. Certain circumstances, such as for example an increased tension in international relations, the misuse of religion by present day imperialism and other facts, create a potential for its revival.

Experience shows that there have been attempts from outside to revive clericalism in our country.

Naturally, the revival of clericalism in our conditions is not an easy matter. Circles striving to revive clericalism must conceal their wicked objectives before the honest citizens of our state. They embarked upon the path of establishing illegal structures, called the "secret church."

When the (1948) post-February drive of a part of the church hierarchy against the construction of socialism in our country did not succeed, some church circles began in the 1950's to complement the "secret church" by setting up illegal church apparatus. Next to the graduates of official divinity schools, whom the appropriate bishoprics assigned pastoral tasks, secret ordinations of priests were also held. A secret church hierarchy was also established, whose activity was totally at variance with the valid laws of our socialist state.

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT BELIEVERS IN OUR COUNTRY HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO SATISFY THEIR RELIGIOUS NEEDS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CHURCHES' OFFICIAL ACTIVITY, THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF CATHOLICS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE "SECRET CHURCH." They do not even know anything about its goals.

Who does it consist of, then? With regard to the clergy, there are the aforementioned secretly ordained priests and secretly appointed dignitaries, including bishops. In addition, it consists of some former members of religious orders pursuing civilian vocations; a few priests to whom the appropriate bodies cancelled their state permission to carry on spiritual activity because they violated laws; and some laymen who to this day have not abandoned the clerofascist ideology. [paragraph continues]

Involved here are, in particular, the neoseparatists [mladoludaci, referring to wartime Tiso People's Party], a part of whom--in accordance with [the decision of] their congress held in Piestany in the winter of 1945--did not emigrate and who were entrusted with the task of carrying out hostile activity against our new state system. In addition, it consists of politically disoriented individuals, including young people, who find themselves under the spell of mystic romanticism and who are incapable of recognizing what is at stake.

Thus, the "secret church" on the whole consists of numerically-weak groups of an antisocialist orientation which are organizationally interlinked on certain levels. It also had certain financial means at its disposal. It is making use of legal possibilities and complements them in no small a way with illegal methods of activity. It is very aggressive--and also vis-a-vis those believers who do not agree with its activity.

The "secret church" obeys instructions of the church and clerical centers in the capitalist world. It relies, above all, on contacts with the clerical-fascist emigres, who belong to the most militant currents, attacking our socialist fatherland. According to the notions of the emigres, the "secret church" is to play the role of a collective "dissident" whose task is to unfold antisocialist activity under a religious cloak. And it also does so. Like other "dissidents," it, too, supplies imperialist propagandist centers with various fabrications about us.

These are then being made use of on various occasions. One of them, for example, was the meeting of clerical-fascist failures, held under the pretentious name "festival" in Waldkreiburg in the FRG in August 1980. At this provocative event, held under the auspices of the reactionary clerical official F.J. Strauss, they distributed instigatory anti-Czechoslovak leaflets containing utterances of representatives of Slovak clerical fascism from the times of World War II. Otto von Habsburg, active descendant of a dynasty that ruled Austria-Hungary and that wronged our nations so much, sent a personal "message" to the participants in the "festival." This was no coincidence. After all, this gentlemen is figuring out how to get us into the yoke of monarchy via the "pan-Europe" he plans. These plans are very close to those of clericals, including the clerical-fascist emigres.

At present, the tasks of foreign centers, clerical emigres and together with them of the "secret church" are aimed against the association of the Catholic clergy, Pacem in Terris. THIS IS A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION FOUNDED ON COMMON INTERESTS. IT ASSOCIATES CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN WHO, NEXT TO THEIR PASTORAL DUTIES, WANT TO DEVELOP CIVIC ACTIVITY IN CONSTRUCTING AND DEVELOPING OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND, AND WHO WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPING ENDEAVORS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG NATIONS.

Attacks on Pacem in Terris evoke opposition among clergymen who are politically loyal to our state, without affecting their duties toward the church in any way. For this reason the "secret church," following instructions of foreign centers, depicts involved priests as "collaborators" and employs psychological pressure against them.

A telling example of these practices is an event that occurred in October 1980 at the Roman Catholic Cyril and Methodius School of Divinity in Bratislava. The Pacem in Terris association organized a seminar on its premises for its members on the encyclical of the current pope, John Paul II. On instructions from abroad, the "secret church" appealed with an illegal leaflet action to the students of the faculty to fast as a protest against holding the seminar, and immediately informed the foreign media about it. And they spread false reports throughout the world, concealing that a substantial number of students had not succumbed to pressure and had not taken part in the provocation. They further concealed the fact that the provocation was unequivocally condemned by the professorial corps and bishops. The connection with the Madrid conference is obvious. Imperialist centers need arguments that can be misused as psychological warfare against Czechoslovakia. They misused the theology students in the provocation because, in contrast to older priests, they do not know from their own experience the malignant activity of political clericalism in the past.

The crusade of the "secret church" against Pacem in Terris is a typical copy of the action of reactionary forces in 1968, which then succeeded in smashing the organization of the peace movement of Catholic clergy.

ATTACKS AGAINST PACEM IN TERRIS ARE AT THE SAME TIME ATTACKS AGAINST OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM, AGAINST OUR SOCIALIST STATE, which--as the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed--values CLERGYMEN OF ALL LEGALLY ACTIVE CHURCHES WHICH ARE LINKED WITH THE PEOPLE AND HAVE A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICY OF OUR STATE, TOWARD ITS STRIVING FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE FATHERLAND AND ENSURING WORLD PEACE.

It was rightly noted at the April 1980 session of the CPSL Central Committee that "THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF BELIEVERS IN OUR COUNTRY HAVE ACCEPTED SOCIALISM INTRINSICALLY AND CONNECTED THEIR LIVES WITH IT BECAUSE IT HAS BECOME FIRMLY ANCHORED IN THEIR CONSCIOUSNESS AS THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND HUMANE SOCIAL SYSTEM. THEREFORE THESE BELIEVERS ARE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS OF THE PEOPLE."

All that gives us a full right to resolutely reject any attempts of foreign centers as well as of the "secret church" to bring about changes in the relationship between our socialist state and the religion and churches. This also applies to the inordinate action of the Polish Episcopate, which in a pastoral message--it ordered it to be read in all churches of the Polish People's Republic--declared that it takes upon itself the responsibility for the believers in neighboring Slavic countries. This is a shameless interference in the internal affairs of the Czehcoslovak state and in the authority of the Czechoslovak church hierarchy.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD042018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek today received in Cernin Palace in Prague Soviet Ambassador to Czehcoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed questions of mutual interest. They also dealt with topical problems of current international developments.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO CASTRO

AU021246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 80 p 1, 2

[Telegram of congratulations sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Fidel Castro on the occasion of Cuba's national day]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and all the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as well as in our own names we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cuban people sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the national day of the Republic of Cuba--the 22d anniversary of liberation day.

The victory of the Cuban revolution, which is being remembered by all progressive people all over the world, opened for the Cuban people the path to the realization of major socio-economic changes in the country and strengthened the just, anti-imperialist fight of enslaved nations for freedom and independence. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the 22 years since the overthrow of the dictatorship, the Cuban people--through their selfless and creative work aided by the active support and solidarity of the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world--have overcome an obstacle on the path toward revolutionary changes, defended the independence and sovereignty of their country and scored significant victories in the construction of the first socialist state on the American continent. The Cuban Republic, as a strong member of the community of socialist countries, is making an active contribution to the joint struggle of the progressive forces for the strengthening of peace, detente and improvement of the international situation. Through the deepening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in all spheres--including space research in the Intercosmos program--the internationalist support of and solidarity with the just struggle of the nations for freedom and independence, through its active participation in the implementation of the anti-imperialist and progressive line of the nonaligned movement, Cuba has won high international authority in the world. The successes achieved by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party are a convincing testimony to the principled and purposeful policy of the party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Cuban communists were justly proud when evaluating at their second congress the results of the work done in the past period; they have set themselves new and courageous targets for the development of their country. We are convinced that the people of Cuba, led by their Communist Party, will successfully fulfill the tasks set by the congress.

We in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic greatly appreciate the relations of friendship and all-round comradely cooperation between the fraternal parties and peoples of our two socialist countries. Accept our assurance that we shall further deepen and develop these relations in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Cuban people, in the interest of the joint struggle for the victory of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

On this important day we wish you, dear Comrade Castro, the communists and working people of the fraternal Republic of Cuba many successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and in the construction of a socialist society in your country.

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION REGULATION REPORTED

AU021244 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 30 Dec (CTK)--The Czechoslovak State Bank will accept in its branches applications for foreign currency allocations for private travel to nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia by 30 January 1981 at the latest. The application can be submitted at one branch alone, according to the place of residence.

The applications are to be submitted at the prescribed forms (a separate form for nonsocialist states and a separate form for Yugoslavia), which are on sale in all branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank. The application for foreign currency allocation must include on its reverse side a recommendation by the employer, school, the pertinent national committee and the like for approval of the application. No such recommendation is required on the application forms for foreign currency allocation for travel to Yugoslavia.

In dealing with the applications the bank's branches will take into account the year of the last private trip. For that reason the applicants must state on the application form for foreign currency allocations for nonsocialist states the year of their last private trip, the number of days of their stay and the purpose of the trip (for example: tourism, invitation, medical treatment, congress, tour with a travel agency, attendance at a funeral and so forth.

Applicants who heretofore have not visited a nonsocialist state will make a note to that effect. There are no changes as far as applications for foreign currency allocations for Yugoslavia are concerned.

The bank will inform the applicant only if it approves the application, by mailing to him the confirmation of the foreign currency allocation by 10 March 1981.

The bank does not accept collective applications of individuals (for instance for sport trips, expeditions and other excursions) nor collective applications of enterprises and organizations (for instance of Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's enterprise committees) for travel to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia.

Possible queries and complaints will be dealt with solely by the bank branch where the application was submitted.

FOJTIK BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON MASS MEDIA TASKS

AU021228 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Prague, 30 Dec (CTK)--A friendly meeting with leading representatives of the press, radio and television to mark the end of the year was organized on Tuesday in Prague by the federal, Czech and Slovak press and information offices.

The guests included CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik; Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and RUDE PRAVO editor in chief; Otto Cmolik, who is head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and other representatives of our political and public life.

In the course of the friendly meeting Comrade Jan Fojtik thanked the journalists for their work, through which they have contributed to implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. At the same time he pointed to the mass information media's exacting tasks in the coming period, especially in preparing the 16th CPCZ Congress and the elections to representative assemblies.

HUSAK APPOINTS KVASIL SCIENCE ACADEMY HEAD

LD022024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed, at the proposal of the federal government, academician Bohumil Kvasil, as president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. At the same time he has recalled academician Jaroslav Kozesnik from this post. On this occasion he paid tribute to his years-long committed activity at the head of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and to his extensive scientific work.

BRIEFS

SUGAR CAMPAIGN--All five sugar refineries in North Bohemia completed the sugar campaign by 30 December. They processed 291,000 tons of sugar beets, which was almost 20 percent less than planned. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

COAL PRODUCTION--The miners of the coal and lignite mines in Slovakia and South Moravia fulfilled the 1980 plan by 30 December, by extracting 7.72 million tons of fuel. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

COMMENT ON GREECE'S EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP

DW021335 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] Since January 1, the West European economic bloc has a 10th member. Greece was led by its conservative government to the European Community and the bourgeois [word indistinct] view the consequences with uneasiness. Arno Friedmann comments:

Had a plebiscite taken place in Greece prior to the European Community membership, more than 60 percent of the populace would have been against it. The European Community Commission in Brussels conducted an opinion poll. Only 38 percent of the Greeks were for it. (? I am not) speaking about democracy under bourgeois-capitalist conditions; it was simply a decision that was made without asking the people. Consequences are involved, however, which will influence the life of every individual Greek family in the coming years.

Price increases as well as a further increase in unemployment would have to be the first consequences of Greece's joining the European Community, warned the Communist Party paper (?RIZOSPASTIS). As early as in 1981 Greek steel production will be incorporated into the crisis plan of the European Community, in other words, it will be committed to making cutbacks at a time when this branch of the Greek economy is one of the few showing some development.

The sugar production of the country will also have to face cutbacks because of surplus sugar production in the EC area. In addition, inland prices for agricultural products will have to be adapted to the considerably higher EC standard, which, according to Greek economic experts, will further the already very high inflation rate of 25 percent.

But not only the consumers view the coming developments with concern, medium-size businesses also voice protest. They fear the competition of large West European corporations putting out cheaper products which can invade the Greek market unhindered due to the gradual elimination of import restrictions that has been agreed on.

In the meantime there are more and more critical voices against the conservative government, which opposition forces have come to call a minority government because it does not represent the will of the people any more. Leftist politicians argue that it is quite possible that there will be earlier elections than scheduled in 1981. Hardly anybody doubts that in such a situation the opposition forces [passage indistinct] to form a democratic government together.

In the meantime the Athens government has created an established situation. The European Community is celebrating a success. Realists, however, do not ignore the fact that the seed for future new conflicts has already been planted.

KRENZ MEETS WITH ALGERIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION CHIEF

LD042316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Berling, 4 Jan (ADN)--The FDJ and the National Union of Algerian Youth (UNJA) will continue to expand their cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle for the benefit of peace, social progress and international understanding. This was reaffirmed today in Berlin by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Noureddine Djellouli, secretary general of the UNJA with a UNJA delegation at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, expressed satisfaction at the successful and continuing development of the friendly relations between the youth of the GDR and Algeria.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PCF ON ANNIVERSARY

AU020910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has addressed a congratulatory telegram to Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The greetings message signed by the SED Central Committee general secretary reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCF the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the PCF Central Committee and to all French communists.

Founded as a result of strenuous class struggles after the first imperialist world war by the most consistent representatives of the French workers class and inspired by the great example of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the PCF has proved to be the revolutionary vanguard of the French working people.

It has assimilated the great revolutionary and progressive traditions of the workers class and of the entire French people as a legacy of the immortal communards of Paris and has continued them. In all class battles the party has stood in the foremost ranks of the struggle for the just cause of the working masses and the defense of national interests.

Since its founding your party has made an outstanding contribution during all stages important for the country's fate in the struggle for peace and social progress. The PCF's creative initiative and activities in creating a popular front remain of basic significance for the communist movement. Thus the fascist threat in and to France was effectively countered. Unforgotten is the heroic and costly struggle by the French communists against imperialism and colonial oppression, against the tyranny of German fascism and for the national liberation of France. The work done by the party and its ministers in the first postwar government, especially in implementing important sociopolitical achievements for the working masses, became an important milestone of your struggle.

Today the PCF is proving to be that force in the country which by its proposals is pointing a way out of the deep crisis of the capitalist system. In view of the international situation aggravated by imperialism's policy of confrontation, the PCF, together with all peace-loving forces is waging an active struggle for safeguarding peace, and ending the arms race and for disarmament. In the spirit of internationalist solidarity your party stands firmly by the side of all those forces in the world struggling against reaction and oppression, and for social progress. Through its resolute support given to the resolution of vital questions for mankind, friendship and the happiness of peoples, the PCF has gained high regard and appreciation.

The SED and the PCF are closely linked by firm, inviolable ties of friendship and common combat traditions of many years' standing. The fraternal internationalist nature of the cooperation among the two parties has further deepened under the new fighting conditions. As loyal costrugglers of their French class comrades the GDR communists reaffirm their inviolable solidarity with the PCF and wish it new successes in strengthening the party and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

ROSTOCK SHIPYARD RESULTS--The last launching of a ship in the GDR this year took place today at the Neptun Shipyard. By launching a 13,000 ton freighter, the oldest high sea shipyard of the GDR simultaneously fulfilled its 1980 plan. It produced a total of 10 ships this year. In the coming 12 months the Rostock Neptun Shipyard will produce 10 units of the scheduled 45 high sea freighters, special ships and fishery ships, planned by the production program of the shipbuilding combine. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0907 GMT 31 Dec 80 DW]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON POLISH PROBLEMS

LD031726 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Foreign correspondents report from Paris, New York, Moscow and Warsaw on their impressions of the start of the New Year in their respective countries]

[Excerpt] [Warsaw Correspondent] Well, in Poland New Year's Eve is never celebrated in a particularly noisy manner. This year it was particularly quiet. My Polish friends and I rang each other at midnight. The general substance of the greetings was: Let 1981 not be a worse year than 1980.

[Studio announcer] I read this morning a news item, according to which the system of meat rationing was not introduced on 1 January as had been planned. How was this fact received in the Polish capital?

[Correspondent] Neither the system of meat rationing nor that of free Saturdays was introduced. The free Saturdays are given only for this first month; both should have been introduced on 1 January. Thus, the New Year did not bring with it a genuine social reconciliation. There are continuing debates concerning the meat rations which you have mentioned, as well as the system of free Saturdays. A way out must be found from a labyrinth of worries and difficulties. I can mention unbelievably empty shops, a shortage of energy in industry, inflationary pressures; one can observe public administration becoming paralyzed. We have inherited these problems from the old year; these are the fundamental causes of the tensions.

Many other things are still in the process of development. Thus, for example, the organizational system of the trade unions has not yet developed. The extremist endeavors in certain Solidarity circles have not subsided yet. These are the problems which we have inherited from the old year, as well as another, very important and, unfortunately rather serious problem: Polish mining closed the year with a total of 193 million tons. This means a shortfall of 14 million tons of coal and this has a serious effect on the Polish economy.

On the other hand, several people prepared a Polish horoscope for 1981, including a Polish professor of philosophy, who said that this year will be the year of big decisions in Poland. I think this is right. Preparations are underway for economic reform, and the party's 9th congress will be held at the end of March. Besides ending a difficult period the congress will have to provide a new program based on national unity. What I expect from 1981 is the constructive forces of Polish society gaining the upper hand, perhaps achieving victory, creating trust once again and thereby also national unity. They might succeed in restoring the prestige of work, because without it this coming year cannot bring a solution to the crisis.

FALUVEGI PRESENTS SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN TO ASSEMBLY

AU020801 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Dec 80 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, at the 17 December session of the Hungarian National Assembly: "Speech by Lajos Faluvegi, the official in charge"]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly: In the eighties, the Hungarian economy will have to tackle tasks it has never encountered during its previous development. These are posed by two interrelated factors: the urgent and expansive requirements of the new phase of our development and numerous well-known phenomena, increasing in intensity in the seventies, of the world economy.

Following the social, cultural and economic development of the past decades, a socialist large-scale base has developed in all productive sectors of our people's economy through which we have made up a good deal of our inherited lag with regard to per capita production and consumption and come closer to the standard of some economically and technically advanced countries. At the same time, we cannot leave it unsaid that we cannot, as yet, take adequate--more successful--advantage of the economic bases, because the efficiency of work is unsatisfactory and we still lag behind in technical development.

Under Changed Conditions

Today, intensive development is the determining characteristic of our progress, which involves full employment and the fact that the economy is becoming more and more capital-intensive and that an increasing role must be played by intellectual and human accomplishments. We realized the need for this some time ago. This purpose was served by the 1968 reform of the direction of our economy.

However, even in the first half of the seventies, rapid growth adapted to the previously acquired conditions bore the hallmarks of a quantitative outlook. Today, world economic conditions which have changed make it unavoidable for us to fulfill greater requirements. It was in reaction to these that, having analyzed experiences and drawing the necessary conclusions, the economic direction made some adjustments in the main trends of our economic development in the second half of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. This economic-political answer to the question of "how to continue" played an important role in the fact that the process of transformation is becoming more rapid in most diverse areas of economic activity. Also, this is a starting point of the draft bill on the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

As a second starting point of the draft bill, we have analyzed the profound transformation of world economic processes and made a projection of their continued changes. From the viewpoint of the future of the Hungarian people's economy, it is indispensable that it should be linked more closely than before to the world economy. Therefore, we had to keep this in mind in charting the course of our continued development.

Under the effect of the new world economic phenomena, values have changed and new scales of values have developed in international economic relations. Political and warlike tension points are disturbing economic relations and imposing burdens on the shoulders of peoples. Declining economic growth rates are becoming a general phenomenon, and it is a common feature typical of the majority of countries that they conform more to their resources and potential in developing their economic structures to lay the foundations for continued development.

Our Participation in the International Division of Labor

In elaborating the sixth 5-year draft plan, we had to make allowances for the impact of the changing and, in several respects, only uncertain foreseeable foreign economic environment. When taking stock of world economic changes, there could be no question about whether we should participate in the international division of labor, assuming the difficulties that characterize relations between countries and groups of countries today. In the long term, this participation is not only inevitable, but advantageous for us; it arises from the essence of our policy, from our endeavor to maintain and expand peaceful relations among nations.

From the viewpoint of the development of the Hungarian economy, cooperation with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular remains of decisive importance.

Through close cooperation with the CEMA countries, we were able in past decades to dynamically acquire energy and vital raw materials needed for our development. [paragraph continues]

In 1980, we purchased from the CEMA countries, primarily from the Soviet Union, 80 percent of the crude oil we used, almost 40 percent of the natural gas and 25 percent of the electricity. These imports are enduring and based technically on a jointly constructed energy transmission and unified electricity grid system. However, we will have considerably more diminished means than heretofore to continue increasing our raw material and energy imports in the eighties. Also in the socialist countries, production is increasingly costlier. Products have increased in value on the world market and a considerable portion of additional outputs serves to satisfy the exporting countries' own requirements.

In our accounts with the CEMA countries, the price-setting practice introduced in the mid-seventies continues to delay the application of the rapidly rising daily world market prices of raw materials and energy sources. This gave us a temporary advantage in adapting to the new foreign economic conditions. Although we will retain an advantage, we will have to offset a considerable price increase through goods deliveries. We have concluded our plan coordination talks with a large portion of the CEMA countries and concluded our agreement with the Soviet Union in the middle of last week.

In 5 years, the overall turnover of goods with the Soviet Union will increase 27 percent and increase in such a way that, because of price changes, our exports will expand more vigorously than imports. The value of the turnover of goods will amount to a total of R34 billion in the plan period; that is, exports and imports will amount to almost 100 billion forints annually, for the offsetting of which credits will also be granted. Energy, energy sources and basic materials will account for over 70 percent of our imports. Highly important installations that will be delivered by Soviet enterprises for our energy and other important industrial plants--including the Paks nuclear powerplant and the coking plant of the Danube Iron works--are envisioned for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The plan coordination talks we have concluded with CEMA countries lay the foundations for approximately one-half of our overall foreign trade relations.

Naturally, we are striving to expand our economic relations further with the nonsocialist countries as well, constituting the second half of our foreign trade turnover. A portion of modern machinery and equipment, certain technological and organizational know-how, basic materials in several areas, semifinished products and components--all are obtainable from those countries. At the same time, to be able substantially to improve our equilibrium, we will also have to increase our exports more rapidly than imports in these relations. The developing and nonaligned countries will play an increasingly greater role in our foreign economic relations. Their share of our foreign trade turnover amounts to 10-12 percent.

The Experiences of the Last 5 Years

Thus, our need for intensive development and the compulsion of the world economy are exerting their effect together, mutually reinforcing each other. We must pursue a parallel course in overcoming these two difficult obstacles. In this, our major source of strength lies in the ability to learn from previous experiences and make our work more effective through up-to-date methods of leadership, production and management.

This directs attention to the third important starting point of the draft plan: to the fact that, in compiling it, we can build on the results attained and the experiences obtained in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period.

The Hungarian people's economy has developed considerably in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. The gross national product has increased by a round 20 percent, industrial production 18-19 percent and agricultural production 13 percent. Development has not been even. We did not succeed in improving the balance of our economy during the first 3 years of the plan period: The import surplus grew and the deficit of our nonruble foreign trade balance increased, while investments and stockpiling exceeded the planned level both in 1977 and 1978.

Proceeding from an analysis of the economic situation, the MSZMP Central Committee passed highly significant resolutions on foreign economic strategy in 1977 and on our immediate tasks and our short-term, economic-political objectives in December 1978. The 1979-90 plans for the people's economy defined tasks aimed at developing the economy and shaping the standard of living accordingly. The plans set us the aim of improving the balance first by limiting domestic utilization, and lastingly and in the longer term by increasing economic efficiency and accelerating the transformation of the production structure.

Already in 1979 and 1980, the cardinal processes took place in accordance with modified economic objectives. In domestic utilization, investments declined and consumption increased at a lesser rate than previously. The quantitative expansion of production slowed down and exports increased rapidly. The deficit of the equilibrium was reduced in 1979 and 1980. However, this was accompanied by the fact that the real income of the population did not increase in the last 2 years and that real wages diminished somewhat.

Even under these circumstances, projected over the entire plan period, the population's per capita real income has increased 8-9 percent and consumption 13 percent. However, we know that averages do not show the differences between the positions of families and various vocational strata. Still, it is a considerable achievement that development objectives have been attained with regard to housing, medical care and social provisions and that we have attained an even greater improvement than had been promised in a few areas in spite of the more difficult economic situation.

The fact that the party and government had openly revealed the actual situation to public opinion and charted a path leading out of our problems has been a great help in making it possible to work out the draft bill on the Sixth 5-Year Plan on schedule and for it to contain national endeavors furthering progress. It is indicative of the maturity of our society that not only have our people responded with understanding to this, but, as the events and results of the past 2 years show, they have also assumed and are fulfilling the more difficult tasks involved.

Our New 5-Year Plan Is One of Quality and Realities

Dear comrade deputies, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we intend to continue the economic policy developed in the past 2 years, a policy that has also been confirmed by the party's 12th congress. On the basis of a government work program approved by the National Assembly the draft bill lays down new goals, methods and attitudes and on the whole, stricter interrelations. I would like to call attention to two of these interrelations: the linkage between the growth rate and the balance, and the linkage between investments, technical development and the plan's objectives.

Our Sixth 5-Year Plan is one of qualitative development and economic realities. Our plan foresees a 14-17 percent increase in the gross national product. This can be attained through a 19-22 percent increase of industrial production, an 11-14 percent increase in building industry production, a 12-15 percent increase in agricultural production and a 13-14 percent increase in the transportation-communications performance.

These economic growth targets are fairly similar to the CEMA country targets under consideration and about to be developed. We can say in an even wider international context that what we are planning is an even and respectable growth. I would note as an example the average EEC growth rate: A growth of 1.4 percent is to be expected in 1980 and of 0.8 percent in 1981; there is double digit inflation; and unemployment is increasing, with prospects not better for the next 2-3 years, either.

The plan assumes that exports will have to be increased more rapidly than production--37-39 percent--and that imports will have to be increased at the same rate as production--18-19 percent. [paragraph continues]

This is by no means little, but requires rather great performances under the present conditions.

We intend to continue our activity in raising foreign credits in the plan period. However, there are external and internal limits in planning to raise credits. The external limits are obvious: Credits depend on our creditors' capital potential and the international political and economic situation. We must realize that the international credit supply is restricted by the aforementioned world economic changes, lack of stability, inflation and deficient payments accounts of the most advanced capitalist countries. We must also expect creditors to become more cautious because of the indebtedness of quite a few countries.

As internal obstacles to credits that can be planned for, we must consider the financial and economic burdens attached to raising credits, not only during the plan period, but later as well. In the future, as before, the country can only benefit from raising credits, the investment of which produces more profit in terms of both foreign currency and forints than the interest paid to service the credits.

We must also keep our international credit-political standing in mind. We must also in the future retain our first-rate record and positions as debtors, because not only does this constitute a specific recognition of our achievements and the fact that our economic-political endeavors are realistic, but it also is a guarantee that appreciation of and confidence in the Hungarian people's economy will continue to be upheld.

Proportion Between Consumption and Accumulation

Although a larger portion of the increase of our gross national product will have to be allotted to improving foreign trade and payments accounts, it is our resolute goal to retain our population's standard of living, improve its living conditions and increase real incomes and consumption. Our plan calls for a 7-9 percent increase of the population's consumption in 5 years.

This can be realized only if we reduce accumulation and investments. This, too, will change the relative proportion between consumption and accumulation: The previous average ratio of 76 and 24 percent respectively will be modified to an 82 percent consumption and an 18 percent accumulation portion. We know that this is not a sound ratio in the long run and that there are certain prerequisites for this change even now. Such prerequisites are making our existing fixed and liquid assets operate more economically and efficiently, are using our resources intended for expansion more rationally, and are attaining a wise frugality, which, however, does not make people's lives more difficult. Even under the prevailing circumstances, we must constantly modernize and technically overhaul our productive fixed assets.

The objectives of the investment policy and technical development activity of the plan period can be determined from the aforementioned. From the resources at our disposal for which plans can be made, a round 1,000 billion forints can be allotted to investments. If we take into consideration that the prices of both domestic and imported investment goods have increased, investment activity largely on the level of the preceding 5 years will be possible. As in the previous two medium-term plan periods, we will allot four-fifths of this to the development of productive sectors and one-fifth to the development of nonproductive sectors.

Production Development Objectives

Of the productive sectors, a somewhat larger portion of the investment quota than heretofore will be allotted to energy production, because we must complete the construction of the Paks nuclear powerplant. In addition, we are interested in increasing the output of less expensive domestic fuels. [paragraph continues]

To that end, we must open new lignite mines and exploit for metallurgy Mecsek coal, which is suitable for coking.

The portion of the processing industry, including the food industry, from overall investments will decrease 1-2 percentage points, but we must add to this that almost 25 billion forints more than originally planned have been invested in our processing industry in the past 5 yeras. Even so, the amount enterprises will be able to spend on developing the processing industry will be 140-150 billion forints. How far this takes them depends on, among other factors, the extent they are able to take advantage of their production potential, which has been augmented considerably in past years, and the accomplished large-scale investment projects, such as, the Hajdusag sugar refinery, the Martfu vegetable oil factory, the Zalaegerszeg cold storage plant and the Halas knitwear factory.

At preparatory discussions, the question was brought up as to whether it would be possible to improve the processing industry's technical standards and competitiveness without allotting investment means to a greater degree to these branches. We agree with this answer: If modern but thrifty concepts are elaborated and implemented rapidly and in a well-organized manner and if goods of good quality and in demand are produced on the new machinery and equipment, then we do not have to be concerned about the technical standard and competitiveness of the processing industry.

This will be stimulated and enforced by the new financial regulations, because they rely more than heretofore on the resources of the enterprises and on their being enterprising. We will allot almost two-thirds of the investments--70-80 billion forints--to development projects that expand exports or successfully substitute for imports.

Speaking of investments, Lajos Faluvegi announced that the productive fixed asset inventory will be increased by 26-28 percent in the next 5 years. Although this is somewhat less than in the preceding period, it exceeds the planned growth rate of production.

He continued by stressing: One of the factors that fosters development is our reliance much more than heretofore on the achievements of scientific research and technical development. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we will spend approximately 3 percent of the gross national product available for domestic apportionment on research and development. This will amount in 5 years to more than 100 billion forints.

For the first time, we have worked out, parallel and in close interrelationship with drawing up the plan for the people's economy, a national medium-term research and development plan. This has already been endorsed by the government recently. The research programs laid down in the plan are closely linked to the most important production development targets of the decade of the eighties.

Transformation of the production structure is served by central development programs. We will continue the implementation of the aluminum industry, petrochemical and computer technological central development programs in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. There are new central development programs concerning the production of pharmaceuticals and insecticides. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, we intend to implement, mainly from enterprise resources and credits, an investment of 23-24 billion forints for these purposes. An electronics central development program, to which we intend to allot 6-7 billion forints, will be commenced during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

As an integral part of the plan, we have elaborated and will implement a comprehensive energy management program. In the course of accomplishing this program, the increase in the plan period of the gross national product by one unit should be accompanied by a 0.6-0.7 percent energy consumption surplus, instead of the almost 1 percent average of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. [paragraph continues]

By 1985, we will have to save or substitute with less expensive fuels an amount of fuels corresponding to at least 1.5-1.7 billion tons of crude oil. This equals the annual fuel consumption of a 1,300-1,500 megawatt capacity hydrocarbon-fueled plant. The plan earmarks 30 billion forints for theimplementation of the program.

A program in preparation on the use of waste and secondary raw materials and the rational use of domestic timber assets encompasses several sectors. The use of secondary materials involves multiple benefits for the people's economy; it enables us to reduce raw material imports and save a considerable quantity of energy.

The potential to enhance efficiency is well-characterized by the data that, while the rate of the utilization of secondary materials is 2-3 percent in overall material utilization in our country, it amounts to 10 percent in the GDR. As compared with the produced quantity, the rate of paper recycling is, for instance, 50 percent in Holland and 40 percent in Japan and only 26-28 percent in our country. We have the notion that, during the 5-year period, waste and secondary product use in the previous sphere should be 30 percent greater than now and that we should also organize their conservation in other areas.

The plan foresees that, in metallurgy, the composition of finished goods should change in favor of good-quality rolled steel products. The desirable way to intensify aluminum industry production is to process a larger quantity of aluminum into semi-finished and finished products than heretofore. In the machine industry, the main emphasis should be on product and production development that improves profitability. In the chemical industry, we can expect an above-average production increase in manufacturing pharmaceuticals, insecticides and intermediary materials and producing synthetic basic materials and finished products. We must expand light industry production primarily to be able to provide our population with modern and good quality products and to dynamically intensify advantageous exports.

In the agricultural sector, the strategic task is to increase production while increasing, at the same time, the sector's contribution to the gross national product. The food industry must keep in step with agricultural production: While satisfying the population's demand, it must profitably increase exports. Suitable packaging of products and transportation services must adapt to the demanding markets' changing requirements.

In the building industry, investment construction will be slower and overhaul and maintenance construction more rapid. Building industry organizations must use this period to fulfill building requirements more completely, in less time, and--this, too, would be desirable, to be sure--less expensively.

We Will Retain the Standard of Living, Improve Living Conditions

Esteemed National Assembly, the lasting goal of our standard of living policy has not changed. We will continue to strive to ensure that socialist construction is accompanied by a regular improvement of the people's welfare. Proceeding from the realities, as I have said, the draft Sixth 5-Year Plan foresees that we retain the attained standard of living and improve living conditions in a differentiated manner. We had to bring the requirements of improving the equilibrium and consolidating the standard of living into harmony so as to make allowances, commensurate with possibilities, for the living conditions of various strata.

We plan to return the standard of living by increasing the population's per capita average real income by 6-7 percent in the plan period.

The draft plan envisions an annual 4.5-5 percent increase of nominal wages and the consumer price level. We intend to develop a policy on wages and prices in close harmony with each other.

We will ensure that the level of consumer prices should rise only within the planned limits. However, we cannot permit consumer prices to become detached from producer prices, to prevent having to make great strides to catch up with ourselves years from now. To avoid this conflict, the government should make a greater effort to stimulate reduction of production costs, thus also restraining the increase of, and, in some cases, reducing producer prices.

The mobility of average wages and consumer prices together ensures that real incomes remain on the same level in the people's economy as a whole. However, we must also consider that not every productive unit will be able to rise to the requirements; those that lag behind in performance will be able to increase wages to a point below the average of the people's economy. However, where above-average performance is achieved, a 6-7 percent wage development and, if outstanding results are achieved, even greater is conceivable each year. Wages must be differentiated at each economic unit for working people with an above or below average performance.

In the population's income, the portion of social benefits will continue to increase in the coming years. This will be the source of the increase of real incomes. Social benefits will vigorously increase primarily as a result of an expansion of the sphere and number of those who receive them and their changing composition and through social-political measures.

The draft plan foresees that we maintain the real value of pensions that are now below average and even raise the real value of the lowest pensions.

In addition to needy old people, we will continue paying great attention to large families in our social policy. The plan envisages that we preserve the purchasing power of the family allowances of those who have three children or more, and that, to a smaller extent, we increase the family allowances of those with two children and the forint amount of child care allowances. The draft plan also concerns itself with alleviating--depending on possibilities--the burdens of youth beginning a career and mainly with improving social and material prerequisites for choosing a vocation, beginning a family and obtaining a dwelling.

Consistent with our social-political objectives, we will pay particular attention to the development of provisions concerning housing, medical care and general schooling which improve the position of all levels of society; they will be laid down in a social program by the government.

In conformity with the long-term housing construction and management program, the program of housing supply development is based on our improvement of housing conditions, in addition to construction of new dwellings and encouraging private construction, through changing dwelling management, promoting exchanges of dwellings, ensuring an organized supply of lots and, not least, safeguarding and enhancing our existing housing assets. In 5 years, 370,000-390,000 dwellings will be built, 100,000 state dwellings will be overhauled and we will increase the comfort and appointments of 40,000-50,000 dwellings. That will improve the housing situation of at least 1.5 million citizens.

With the general schools program, the intention is for the schools both to help raise the educational standard more successfully than at present, by expanding substantive and functional prerequisites for teaching, and to reduce educational inequalities.

The social program of health care serves primarily the purpose of improving the standard of basic care and the operation and capacity of institutions caring for patients confined to bed.

The three programs being proposed require an investment of approximately 120 billion forints. This is more than half of the nonproductive investments.

Investment activity will be the most dynamic in the educational and health sectors--they will increase by 30 percent.

A large role devolves on the councils in accomplishing these priority tasks. We expect council organs, which will continue to be molded in the coming months, to devote their resources that can be counted on primarily to these objectives and to seek means to ensure that local social forces also support the accomplishment of the tasks.

More and Better Work Is Needed

Dear fellow deputies, in recent years, the government attended regularly to further developing the main elements of economic direction, namely, that of planning, the system of economic regulation and the organization of the economy. However, that does not mean that we regard prices and financial regulations as perfect and the implemented measures as dogma. We are obliged to shape the regulations flexibly because the world surrounding our economy also changes.

We must further improve prices and mainly the mechanism for changing prices and exchange rates in such a way that prices should constantly reflect the world market's effects on production and stimulate a reduction of expenditure and an improvement of profitability. Therefore, we must continue bringing domestic producer prices closer to the prices that develop in international competition.

It is an important function of our price and financial system to strengthen the role of profit as an index of interest of the people's economy and the enterprises alike.

Therefore, we must continue making consistent efforts to ensure that, on an increasingly wide scale, profit should truly express good and successful work and that we should favor enterprises capable of greater achievements.

It is a characteristic of the Sixth 5-Year Plan that it contains fewer numerical targets. Not only does this extend greater freedom in decisionmaking and scope to adapt economic direction to the changing circumstances, but it also assumes greater independence and initiative from organs pursuing economic activity and at the same time enhances their responsibility.

The overwhelming portion of enterprise plan concepts are based on more realistic thinking than heretofore. At the same time, evaluating enterprise planning activity, we can conclude that thorough preparation and internal coordination of the objectives are not everywhere appropriate as yet. That is not primarily the fault of enterprises. During 3 years of planning activity, it was not possible to create complete harmony between the various endeavors and levels involved in planning and also external conditions have been continuously changing.

In defining their production concepts, most enterprises correctly regarded sales potential as their first premise, although exports and imports taken into consideration--mainly in the machine and chemical industries--are not as yet completely consistent with the objectives of our people's economy. The tasks concerning improvement of production structure and efficiency are not yet fully developed and worked out in the plans of a few enterprises. The endeavor to reduce material and energy utilization in production is not yet strong enough; it is not sufficiently considered that, of methods to improve efficiency, economical solutions should be given preference under the present conditions of management. The fact that enterprises would like to make their internal incentive systems and wage management more stimulating is not adequately reflected.

Continued vigorous development of farms with favorable natural and plant conditions is a prerequisite for the rate of growth of agricultural production foreseen in the plan for the people's economy. With regard to farms with average endowments, the goal should be for as many of them as possible to attain the standard of the most advanced farms. As for the agricultural enterprises with unfavorable natural endowment, they can expect state support to enable them to develop a simple production structure best adapted to the potential of their land and to develop their ancillary activities.

Industrial and consumption cooperatives should make plans that enable them to fulfill their role even better in supplying the population and in improving the standard of services. We expect them both to accomplish their tasks with the flexible adaptability and initiative characteristic of cooperatives and to intensify their efforts to increase exports.

Each working person at all productive organs must be made aware of the value of the products of an enterprise or cooperative to those who use them and how product quality and production costs influence competitiveness. Experience shows that mobilizing the working people toward reducing costs and working in a more disciplined and organized manner is possible only where they have such knowledge. On this subject, many good proposals have been made at the trade union congress.

Esteemed National Assembly, we emphatically reiterate our conviction that the objectives and tasks laid down in the draft bill are consistent with our people's interests and are based on realistic mean for making our country continue to prosper. The draft plan considered our results and openly faces our problems. It does not promise easy work to anyone but through greater achievements and the assumption of temporary sacrifices it indicates to everyone a reassuring future.

Our people are talented and industrious; it is possible to create the economic force necessary to successfully accomplish the tasks facing us. That is why I can recommend, on behalf of the government, that the draft bill on the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the Hungarian people's economy be discussed and endorsed, Lajos Faluvegi concluded his speech.

Comment on Price Rises

LD011532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Undoubtedly we wish to preserve our standard of living during the next 5 years but we must accept that together with wages, prices will also increase, Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi said in an interview with a NEPSZAVA correspondent. He emphasized that it would be irrational not to change prices and wages as that would make it impossible for producers, traders and consumers to orient themselves. Since there is a large quantity of foreign products in our consumption and production, we must also follow changes in world market prices. In the final analysis it is beneficial to the population's supply of goods for producers to recover their costs with decent, appropriate prices.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF NEW OFFICIALS--The Council of Ministers has made some appointments. Adam Bonifert has become deputy minister of justice; (Sandor Borjan) has been appointed first deputy managing director of MTI; Pal Vallus has become first deputy chairman [as heard] at the National Material and Price Control Board and Ferenc Spilak deputy chairman. With acknowledgement of her merits, the Council of Ministers relieved (Sandor Tompa) of his post as head of the state production management directorate. [Text] [Budapest Domestice Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80 LD]

WARSAW RADIO INTERVIEWS CZYREK, MOSCOW OBSERVER

LD022322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 2 Jan 81

["Viewpoint: An International Affairs Magazine" program introduced by unidentified announcer: with an interview with Aleksandr Kaverznev, political observer for Moscow radio and television and winner of the 1980 Soviet state prize, conducted by Warsaw Radio Moscow correspondent (Andrzej Kiliniewski); and a recorded statement by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are beginning a new radio program today. In line with its name, we want to present the viewpoint of politicians, journalists and specialists in different fields on key and sometimes everyday--but nonetheless important--problems of the world. Our intention is for the listener to be able to review for himself not so much the events as the problems which make up the picture of our age and which accompany us at almost every step, even if we do not realize it. Today we have entered a new year and the topic of our program is the immediate prospects. What awaits us in the course of these 12 months? What can we expect? What hopes can we entertain and on what does their fulfillment depend?

From Moscow we will hear from Aleksandr Kaverznev, political observer of Moscow radio and TV, winner of a Soviet state prize for 1980, author of many documentary films. He is introduced by (Andrzej Kiliniewski).

[Begin recording] [(Kiliniewski)--in Polish] Aleksandr, let's try to answer the fundamental question asked in the program: What political luggage are we taking into the new year and what prospects, in this connection, are being outlined for the world?

[Kaverznev--in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Last May I was in Warsaw and I remember how, before the opening of the deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee, some Western journalists expected the Warsaw Pact to opt for confrontation. Nothing of the kind happened: Our countries put forward a constructive plan for continuing detente. Shortly afterwards, the Warsaw meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing took place and later, the Moscow meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Olympic games ended in more than success. In the second half of the year, the political activity of the socialist states increased even more. There was a whole series of important meetings in Moscow with the leaders of many countries. The visit by Leonid Brezhnev to India was an enormous success for the policy of peace. The world listened to our joint proposals on the topic of military detente and disarmament, including the proposal made by Poland in Madrid for convening a European disarmament conference. In a word, the [word indistinct] and realities of 1980, we jointly defended our positions. This is without a doubt a positive result of the year and also an augury of future successes.

I want to emphasize the words "common cause." During the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania, and recently with Jozef Czyrek, that idea was dominant. In the West, [words indistinct] realize that our strength lies in unity; that together we can effectively influence the international situation in the interests of peace. It is for this very reason that, in imperialist circles, there are so many provocative insinuations being made about your country and our mutual relations. I do not want to repeat generally known [word indistinct]. I will just say that we sympathize with you in a fraternal way because of the serious difficulties you are experiencing. We are ready to help and we are helping your economy; but most importantly we are full of the most profound respect for you. We believe in the strength of your spirit; the strength of communist convictions. Socialism is a young organism and not everything in it has been definitely shaped. It is therefore constantly carrying out self-renewal. This results simply from its nature.

It is, however, important for self-renewal to take place without interference from the enemies of socialism. We are convinced that the working people of Poland. with the PZPR at their head, (?want it this way.) We wish you successes in the new year. [end recording]

[Announcer] Now we return to our own country. The main topic remains the same: the international situation--but with special account being taken of Polish affairs. Now we hear from our minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek.

[Begin recording] The universal assessment is, in fact, that the international situation in 1980 was difficult and complex; that new disputes, tensions and conflicts were added to the old ones and it is with this balance that the world has entered the new year, 1981. This does not, however, mean that this balance prejudges the way the international situation will develop this year. Firstly, both the Soviet Union, Poland, the entire community of socialist states and the great majority of states of the CSCE still favor--despite those difficulties and perhaps actually because of those difficulties--the firm continuation of the process of detente, and of dialogue, an expression of which, and probably a result of which, is the convening and even the course to date of the Madrid meeting of the states of that conference.

I think that the determination to continue the policy of detente and dialogue has found complete expression in the decision of the Political Consultative Committee; of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states; even during the visit of the first secretary of our party, Comrade Kania, to Moscow; during the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states and in the communique from that meeting; and finally, during my recent official visit to the Soviet Union.

Secondly, I think it is important that, despite everything, the idea of consolidating and even deepening the process of detente is making a path for itself; [word indistinct] some kind of greater concrete expression (?to the) idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. As we know, our country (?proposed) convening such a conference, in our capital Warsaw, in the autumn of 1981. Even if this proposal is not fully accepted--and we know that there are other proposals on this matter--the very idea itself of convening [word indistinct] is not being questioned. It is just a matter of the time being ripe and the agreement on suitable forms for its taking place.

In the process, a special role in safeguarding the policy of detente, [word indistinct] general security, in this sphere a special role is played by Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union has declared its good will and readiness for dialogue, particularly in halting the nuclear arms race, and with the new American Administration which takes over this month. We hope that the new Republican administration of President-elect Reagan will, for its part, take up that dialogue. It is also not without significance that we are preparing for an active year as regards Polish foreign policy and our diplomatic activity.

So, in reference to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist partners and friends, as well as strengthening the detente dialogue and disarmament efforts, I remind you, we are very active in Madrid and we are active in Vienna as well, in safeguarding our vital national interests in the international arena--the interests of our country's security, our essential economic interests and other interests. (?The external) expression of this activity certainly will be contacts, visits and statements at the highest level. All this will be aimed at keeping our country in a place worthy of it in the international arena, a place which will enable us to serve our vital national interests well. [end recording]

[Announcer] The program "Viewpoint" will be broadcast daily, Monday through Friday, at 1940.

TRYBUNA LUDU LAUDS CZYREK VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU021331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Dec 80 p 6

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "Permanence of Fraternal Alliance"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] FOREIGN MINISTER J. CZYREK'S VISIT TO MOSCOW WAS A VERY IMPORTANT EVENT, AS ATTESTED TO BY THE VISIT'S DOCUMENTS, COURSE AND ATMOSPHERE. THE HEAD OF POLISH DIPLOMACY HAD TALKS WITH HIS SOVIET COUNTERPART, MINISTER A. GROMYKO. IT IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE THAT LEONID BREZHNEV RECEIVED JOZEF CZYREK.

As the joint communique states, Polish-Soviet talks were focused on two groups of issues: BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE USSR AND SOME CURRENT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES.

As for our bilateral relations, the two sides expressed their strong resolve to STRENGTHEN THEIR FRATERNAL ALLIANCE AND TO COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOP POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION. Poland and the USSR regard their fraternal friendship and close cooperation as tested values which well serve the interests of the Polish and Soviet peoples and the stability of European peace.

It was natural that the sides discussed problems connected with Poland's domestic situation. As the documents of the visit show, that discussion was conducted IN THE SPIRIT OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING BETWEEN S. KANIA AND L. BREZHNEV AND OF THE MEETING OF THE TOP LEADERS OF THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER. That spirit was expressed by the view, which was confirmed by Minister Czyrek during his visit, that POLAND IS, WAS AND WILL BE A SOCIALIST STATE AND A STRONG ELEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE, LED BY THE PZPR, WILL BE ABLE TO OVERCOME THEIR MOUNTING DIFFICULTIES. The sides condemned the reactionary and cold war forces' attempts to interfere in our internal affairs and to exploit Polish events in order to promote armaments, to fan anticommunist hysteria and to intensify tensions.

In the sphere of larger international issues, the issue of political and military detente in Europe was the top subject of the Polish-Soviet talks. The following statement in the communique on the visit expressed the basic common intention of Polish and Soviet policy in that regard: "POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION ARE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO COMPREHENSIVELY ENSURE THAT DETENTE IS DEFENDED AND STRENGTHENED EVEN IN COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS AND THAT IT IS CONSOLIDATED AS A LEADING TREND OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

It was from those positions that the sides took up the problems of the present Madrid meeting of the signatories of the CSCE Final Act. They concordantly stressed the significance of the Polish proposal WHICH EXPRESSES THE JOINT INITIATIVE OF ALL FRATERNAL COUNTRIES TO CONVENE A CONFERENCE OF ALL CSCE COUNTRIES ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT. Poland, the USSR and other socialist community countries regard the decision to convene such a conference as one of the most important tasks of the Madrid meeting. Such a decision should link more closely the process of the CSCE to the top issue of military disarmament.

OUR ALLIANCE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION WERE AND ALWAYS WILL BE THE FOUNDATION OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY. THE FOREMOST TASK OF THAT POLICY IS TO STRENGTHEN THE ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION. That is why we are pleased with the course and results of the most recent Polish-Soviet talks, which manifested a more profound unity of views, a stronger, closer and more comprehensive cooperation and, as Minister Czyrek said at the reception given by Minister Gromyko, "a sympathetic attitude, expressing complete understanding, toward the efforts of our party and our people to overcome our present difficulties."

As the joint communique stressed, the Moscow talks were yet another manifestation of the PERMANENCE OF THE FRATERNAL ALLIANCE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION, BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

PAPER PRAISES TIES WITH SOVIET ARMED FORCES

LD050940 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 5 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jan (PAP)--In an article headlined "Guarding the Supreme Values", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "the developments in Poland became a pretext for NATO to arouse a cold-war hysteria. The response could be nothing else but closing the ranks on the part of the countries of the socialist community. Our country, which for the whole post-war period has been a reliable partner and a trustworthy signatory of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, confirmed that Poland has been and will continue to be a political, military and economic part of the world socialist system. This is the basic prerequisite of our existence.

"The joint manoeuvres of the Polish and the Soviet armies carried out last November in Poland were an illustration of the sincere and fraternal relations between the two armies.

"The combat readiness of our armed forces and the alliance-based collaboration with the armies of the socialist states are the main factors which guarantee that the socialist construction in Poland will not be endangered from outside and the renewal process will continue unhindered, in accordance with the programme set by the party and approved by the society. It is a guarantee of our independence and our due place in the world", TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

FRG ATTEMPTS TO UPSET RELATIONS WITH GDR HIT

LD031612 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jan 81

["Vain Attempts" by Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (PAP)--The history of the Polish-GDR relations is also a history of incessant attempts made especially by the FRG to set both allies and friends at variance. That these endeavours were always unsuccessful did not discourage the inspirers of various "good or bad but always false news". In the absence of opportunities, they concocted artificial or non-existent ones. The latter half of 1980 supplied many examples of this. The recent "prey" was Guenther Siebert, the hitherto GDR ambassador to Warsaw, whose return to Berlin was presented as a sensation. Interpreting truth in their peculiar way, the FRG mass media discreetly failed to tell their readers that he had worked as ambassador to Warsaw for the longest time, that is since 1973 and recently was the dean of the diplomatic corps.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG went even further in its fabrications by claiming in a dispatch from Berlin that while the concurrently recalled GDR ambassadors to Moscow and Prague received decorations, Ambassador Siebert received none. Meanwhile, Ambassador Siebert did receive the Commander of the Order of Merit of People's Poland from Foreign Deputy Minister Marian Dmochowski acting for the minister. Instead of checking the facts (published in TRYBUNA LUDU of December 3), the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG preferred to fabricate--for well-known ends and with well-known effects as usual.

WEEKLY PRAISES TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

LD022102 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP)--Over the past ten years the value of Polish imports from the USSR grew from 1,620 million dollars to 5,100 million while Polish exports rose from 1,500 million to 5,340 million dollars.

Polish-Soviet economic relations "are favourable for the development of our country," states Jerzy Pekalski in the Polish weekly PRZYJAZN, "and they are a great achievement of Poland and the Soviet Union."

The author underlines the great importance of raw materials imported from the USSR for the development of Polish industry and the favourable terms of imports of such materials as oil, gas, aluminium, cotton. He also points to the advantages Poland derives from her exports to the USSR of such commodities as coal, sulphur, copper, zinc. The weekly discussed at length Polish-Soviet cooperation in the production of various components for industry, pointing to the fact that the possibilities of further development still exist in this field.

The analysis of the economic relations between Poland and the USSR, concluded Jerzy Pekalski, shows that they are advantageous for Poland. "The fact that despite the openness of Polish economy to trade with capitalist countries trade with the USSR develops dynamically and smoothly is the best evidence of the importance of these relations. The share of trade with the USSR in the total turnover of Polish foreign trade grew from 30 per cent in 1975 to 35 per cent in 1980. If it were not for the large-scale imports of intermediate and raw materials from USSR the current situation of Polish economy would probably be worse."

SOVIET GOODS COMING IN AT BORDER 'WITHOUT A BREAK'

LD041844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Goods from the Soviet Union are coming in without a break to the border railroad stations in Geniusze and Siemionowka in the Bialystok region. Yesterday, the workforces of both dry ports took delivery of several thousand tons of various commodities, including chiefly grain, liquid fuels, tractors and agricultural machinery. The railroad workers are working nonstop at both stations today as well.

More on Soviet Goods

LD051046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The transloading at the railroad station in Malaszewicze, Biala Podlaska Voivodship, was today higher than average. This was caused by a large influx of goods from the Soviet Union, which supplies mostly food products, industrial goods and raw materials for factories. Cotton, coke and paper are the main raw materials.

CATHOLIC PAPER ON CRISIS, INTERNATIONAL POSITION

LD022230 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Jan 81

["The Internal Crisis and the International Position of the State"--PAP headline]

[Text] In an article under this headline in the paper SLOWO POWSZECHNE, Janusz Stefanowicz examines the link between the crisis in Poland and its international position. In particular he writes:

The people evaluate the crisis happening in their country differently than other peoples. In the evaluation of other countries the main role is played first, by the relatively unchanging determinants of the strength and position of the given state in world and regional economics, and second, much greater significance is given to long-term forecasts than in the country which is experiencing the crisis, that is, the ability of the given state to overcome the difficulty for a period of several years or an even greater period of time.

Although the scale of the difficulties which have appeared in the Polish national economy is universally understood, serious evaluations, based on an analysis of Poland's potential and the level of development achieved by it, and also based on the activity in search of a way out, can lead to the conclusion that as a country experiencing a crisis Poland has significantly better long-term chances than states which have been in a more or less similar position.

At least at two pinnacles the sociopolitical crisis in Poland stepped back from the verge of state crisis--on the day of signing the Gdansk agreements and on the 10th anniversary of the December events.

The key role that a healthy socialist Poland plays in the international correlation of forces and in the European balance of power system has been confirmed. More precisely than ever before its function as a stabilizer of security and a guarantor of the process of detente was singled out. Adapting the aphorism of Wladislaw Gomulka on the Polish western border, one could say that "it is not a Polish matter, it is a matter of world affairs". Indirectly, this also confirms the position of the extreme forces of the cold war which would not be against a catastrophe in Poland in order to put the world in "order," according to the old formula.

These constructive conclusions must not lead to lightheadedness. There are political and temporal limits to the crisis, outside of which the position could slip out of our control, irrespective of international circumstances.

KOR'S SMOLAR VIEWS CRISIS, URGES WESTERN SOLIDARITY

LD050827 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Aleksander Smolar, research economist at the French ational enter for cientific esearch and representative of the Social Self-Defense Committee: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] Despite the sound of boots on Poland's borders, the news published by the Western press and statements by politicians and the military, which aggravate the threatening climate still further, intervention is not inevitable, even if the Soviet Union does have difficulty in recognizing a new feature in Poland: the rebuilding of an institutionally guaranteed social pluralism--a feature much more important than others like individual farms, a powerful Church and an independent intelligentsia.

In recent weeks there has been considerable mobilization among Western governments. This was preceded by a far too long period of silence after numerous hypocritical statements to the effect that the Poles should solve their problems themselves, while the pressure from Moscow, Prague and East Berlin increased. Now they are talking more and more overtly of the unacceptability of possible Soviet aggression and Moscow is being warned of the serious consequences this would entail in various spheres of East-West relations. The opportunities for action are far from exhausted and these statements can therefore be greeted as a promising beginning.

By a curious paradox, public opinion--particularly on the left which is normally more sensitive than governments--appears much less active. It is all as if the concern and interest were backed by apathy and a lack of conviction in the possibility of doing anything for Poland.

If the Polish workers movement has created surprise, if it has impressed everybody, if it has proved that Soviet-style socialism is not a dead end from which it is impossible to extricate oneself, it has visibly lacked the potential to mobilize Western public opinion. Why? Probably because the calm Polish revolution does not belong to the category of events capable of stirring consciences and of engendering a need for action among people with political and moral awareness.

Realistic and moderate in formulating demands, in struggling for a better life but without forgetting geopolitical constraints, the Polish workers are not capable of providing the culture medium necessary for a new utopia. They have no formula to offer for building an ideal society. On the contrary, they are demanding things which in democratic countries have long since been acquired: the right to strike, the right to have trade unions (to simply have trade unions because unions which are not free do not deserve this title) and so forth. The left in the West has difficulty in recognizing in these demands a model for its own future.

Moreover, the Polish phenomenon is rather disconcerting for people reared on or influenced by Marxism and its linear vision of history. There are many who feel ill at ease on discovering the existence of demands dating from the 19th century in a system which, for good or bad, is nevertheless in their view more advanced (because after feudalism comes capitalism and after this comes socialism, even if "degenerate" or "authoritarian").

Moreover, it is not possible for the moment to regard Poland as a victim of repression, violated by the brutal force of foreign soldiers. It is still not possible to count therefore (and please God this will never be necessary) on the chorus of mourners hurrying in their indignation to the scene of the crime with their tears and their wreaths crying: "Down with them!" and "We will not forget!"

To crown it all, the Polish workers movement presents some disturbing features. As just one example take its attitude toward religion, toward the Church. It is a very distasteful aspect for the laity of the left and even for many Christians brought up in a modern Western state. How often has Poland been compared with Iran with more or less condescension in recent years? It is true that everyone knows that Poland is a land of believers and that the huge majority of its population regards itself as Catholic. This however is not enough to explain why the Pope's portrait decorated the enclosures of the Gdansk shipyards, why Lech Walesa wore a rosary during the signing of the agreement with the government negotiator and why the trade union militants display their religious sentiments with so much ostentation.

In order to understand this phenomenon, we must realize what fate the traditional language of the workers movement has suffered in a communist country--a language whose absence in Poland deeply shocks Western sympathizers. This language has been nationalized just like the plants, the banks, political life as a whole, and so forth. This language has become one of the main means of spiritual violence. Concepts such as capitalism and socialism, working class and class struggle, comrade and bourgeoisie have become components of the official language, a lifeless language whose task was not to allow people to unite, to rediscover common ties, interests and desires, but to divide them, to break them up and make the emergence of a collective conscience impossible. This language of lies neither posed questions nor provided any answers. Its aim, just as for example that of the unions, was to control men.

It is therefore not surpising that the workers revolting against the authorities--in the attempt to rebuild social bonds against the leviathan party state and independently of it--in order to make a success of their undertaking resorted to the only public language which seemed authentic to them because it had not been manipulated or attacked by propaganda. This language, which is used to talk--intelligently or stupidly, subtly or coarsely but always genuinely--about man's authentic problems such as the meaning of life and death, the duties and rights of man and his neighbor, is the language and symbolism of the Church. There is no doubt that it is paradoxical that the class consciousness of the modern proletariat, a consciousness formed through the 19th century language of the left (including Marxism and through Marxism), cannot be formed in Poland today except by opposition to the language nationalized 35 years ago and by avoiding the lifeless language. But despite differences of language in both cases it is a question of the same aspirations: the desire for dignity, autonomy and the expression of revolt against injustice.

How difficult it is, despite common aspirations, to create a solidarity movement when there are neither victims nor a utopia! But the problem of Poland, whether you like it or not, is your problem, too. Let nobody be under any illusions: If there is a war against the Polish people it will not be a simple "passing incident"; it will be a process full of incidents for everybody and for Europe in particular. Europe will be the most affected by a return to the cold war, by a militarization of the economy, by a block on the possibilities for change and particularly by increased pressure from the Soviet Union.

In order to be able to defend Poland all men of good will must be mobilized at once. Mobilized not only against the possibility of armed intervention but also against the intervention which is going on all the time: against the psychological war which the USSR is waging against Poland.

If you show your solidarity when it is too late, you will have no justification this time. You have, in effect, no more illusions about the nature of the USSR and its leaders' intentions. And you are also warned: the Soviet Union is ready for a potential intervention.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS NATIONAL UNITY FRONT SESSION

LD031920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The Presidium of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front [OKFJN] held discussions in Warsaw today. The session was chaired by the chairman of the committee, Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski.

In compliance with the decisions of the leaderships of the PZPR and other political parties, social organizations and voivodship committees of the front, changes were made in the composition of the OKFJN and its Presidium.

In compliance with the decision of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, PZPR Politburo member, chairman of the Supreme Council of the ZBoWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control Mieczyslaw Moczar was appointed deputy chairman of the OKFJN.

Member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski were included in the OKFJN Presidium.

Sejm Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan was included in the OKFJN and its Presidium. First secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pinkowski were also included in the OKFJN.

In compliance with the decision of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee the office of FJN deputy chairman was entrusted to ZSL Supreme Committee Deputy Chairman Bernard Kus. Presidium member and ZSL Supreme Committee Secretary Jerzy Szymanek was included in the OKFJN and its Presidium.

In compliance with the decision of the SD Central Committee Presidium, SD Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Rajewski was included in the OKFJN.

Changes have also been made in the composition of the OKFJN Secretariat. Walery Namiotkiewicz, Andrzej Ozga, and Jerzy Szymanek were appointed secretaries.

In agreement with the commission for liaison between the party and political parties and on the motion of the voivodship committees of the National Unity Front the following were included in the OKFJN presidium: Halina Auderska [deputy chairman of the Polish Writers Union Presidium], Halina Czerny-Stefanska, Krystyna Czop, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Prof Antonina Klowkowska [corresponding member of the Polish Academyof Sciences], Prof Jan Kostrzewski, Brig Gen Jan Mazurkiewicz-Radoslaw, Helena Mlynarczyk, Edmund Osmanczyk, Henryk Podolski, Brig Gen Franciszek Skibinski [vice chairman of the ZBoWID Supreme Council], Bronislawa Sokolowska, (Jan Wieczeska), Jan Zielinski and Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski.

At the same time the following were removed from the OKFJN and its Presidium: Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Jan Szydlak. Jerzy Lukszewicz was also relieved of his post as secretary of the OKFJN.

Because of the change in their functions, the following were recalled from the Presidium: Wladyslaw Kruczek, Maria Milczarek and Krzysztof Trebaczkiweicz.

In compliance with the decision of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, the following were removed from the OKFJN Presidium, but allowed to remain on the committee itself: Jozef Ozga-Michalski and Ludomir Stasiak. Stanislaw Lewandowski and Ludomir Stasiak were relieved of their posts as secretaries of the committee.

The presidium also dealt with proposals made by social organizations and committees of the National Unity Front on further changes in the composition of the OKFJN. A total of 104 new members of the OKFJN were appointed; 83 were relieved of their membership. It was also decided that representatives of the trade union movement will be brought into the OKFJN after the conclusion of the election campaign in trade union organizations.

The OKFJN Presidium decided to convene a plenary session of the OKFJN this month to debate the tasks of the front in the process of socialist renewal in Poland. The Presidium also heard a report on the work of National Committee for the Health Protection Fund. The fund's account stands at Z25 billion. Of this sum, Z12 billion have been spent on 450 health service projects and on the purchase of specialized medical equipment. The fund's assets are currently financing the building of 580 health service establishments. Capital repairs are being carried out in 72 of them.

The need to increase social control over the use of the fund was pointed out in lively discussion. It was proposed that the government reorient the production power of the building construction industry in order to favor the rapid implementation of investment projects in the health service. The OKFJN Presidium appealed to society for further self-sacrifice for the Health Protection Fund.

The Presidium decided to relieve Jan Szydlak of the post of chairman of the National Committee of the Health Protection Fund and entrusted it to Deputy Chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Prof Jan Kostrzewski.

SEJM COMMISSIONS TO DEBATE DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

LD041020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Debates will take place in Sejm commissions this week on the draft of this year's socioeconomic plan and on the draft budget law. On 19 December last year the government presented these documents for their first reading at a Sejm session.

Sejm commissions are now analyzing these documents in detail. The commission responsible for the economic plan, budget and finance is, as usual, performing the leading role in these debates. A session of the commission responsible for education and upbringing, as well as a session of the commissions responsible for domestic trade, small-scale production and services and for health and physical culture, have been arranged for Tuesday. Seven commissions are to meet on Wednesday. The commissions will continue work on the draft plan and budget for the current year.

'EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT' FOOD SITUATION VIEWED

LD050942 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] An exceptionally difficult situation in the supply of main food products has prompted state trade control organs to carry out inspections in over 1,000 shops in 15 of the country's largest towns.

The results of these inspections show that the supply of food products has worsened and that this worsening was not abated in the last few days. Animal fat, oils and margarine are the most difficult products to obtain. Only 1 shop in 10 has these products. Nearly 700 shops did not have butter and half of the shops were without pork products. Basically, not a single shop had a continuous supply of any kind of meat or pork products. The primary causes for this situation are insufficient supplies, uneven distribution of goods and the psychosis of purchasing. The hoarding of some goods in the shops, as has happened in the past, was not noted.

Meat Rationing Delayed

LD021854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] It is quite likely that during January we will still be able to buy meat without meat coupons. The system proposed to the nation at the end of November encountered many reservations and the principle of taking into account results of consultations has persuaded the government to modify the original proposals. This does not mean, however, that the problem will be postponed for a longer period of time. But the system of meat rationing will not improve supplies and will not ensure increased consumption.

We have less meat now that we had last year and we must take into account that during the immediate future there will be a deterioration and not an improvement in the production of slaughter animals. Thus meat rationing is to ensure a more just distribution of what we will have at our disposal and to reduce the difficulties in buying meat.

Food Industry Minister Interview

LD042207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Interview granted by Jan Zaleski, minister of food industry and purchases, to Warsaw Radio's Anna Andrzejewska--live of recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Minister, what will meat supplies in January be like? How much less meat will you have than you thought several days ago?

[Answer] Well, I will have more meat than I supposed several days ago, for what we did not sell in the final days of December will be sold in January. Thanks to good supplies, to large stocks built up in the holiday period, we have been left with a certain amount of meat for January. So January, instead of being one twelfth of 1980--not the best of years--will be a bit better, through the difference of the unfulfilled December.

[Question] How much meat will there be?

[Answer] Together with fats, there will be 140,000 tons plus about 5,000 tons from the December surplus.

[Question] You said: Together with fats. What fats?

[Answer] Animal fats, in this case, lard and bacon fat.

[Question] What kind of meat will it be? Will it only be those fat shoulders and that very fat, unappetizing beef or will you perhaps promise us here some roasts of pork, possibly, or first-class veal?

[Answer] Unfortunately, I cannot promise veal, because the key industry is practically not slaughtering it, so we are not in a position to have it at our disposal. On the other hand, what can we promise? There will be a certain share of so-called high class products and there will be a specific share of the remaining parts of the carcass, as roasts. Not everything is ham and roasts of pork; the majority is, unfortunately, something else. The same goes for beef. There will be higher class and lower class beef. I can guarantee one thing: There will not be much fat meat, for with the general deficit which we have, the greatest deficit is of fat.

[Question] What about chickens and other poultry?

[Answer] As hitherto, we will be supplying more or less the amount of poultry needed. I think that basic poultry, that is frozen broiler chickens, will be in constant supply in January as well.

[Question] What about butter, margarine and oils? How far will sales be regulated?

[Answer] Butter, margarine and oils will not have their sale regulated in January more than they have been up to now. Imports will be increased. Similarly, there will be more imported lard. In the first quarter, oils and margarine will be in better supply than ever; that is, we will try to supply an additional several thousand tons of oils from imports and refined oils.

[Question] And now, the matter of sugar and flour.

[Answer] The sugar situation does not look too good and so we will have to supplement domestic production with considerable imports, but even that will be too little to meet demand.

[Question] How must the amount of sugar per inhabitant be limited so that you, with the amount you spoke of, will be able to guarantee supplies of sugar up to the end of the year?

[Answer] We calculate the entire sugar balance up to the end of September, forecasting that we will begin the campaign in September and we will produce 40,000-odd tons in September, which we include in the balance. We will have to come forward with a proposal and such a proposal has been drawn up: A decrease in the period from February to the end of October of the ration card allocation--only 1 kilogram per adult and 1.5 kilograms for children--but we have not abandoned the hope that perhaps the sugar crop next year will be such that we can depart from regulated sale.

[Question] Every few moments you speak of imports; of butter, of meat, of grain, of sugar. Do we not produce anything in Poland any more? Do you not have anything at procurement points?

[Answer] Aiming for supplies to be near the level of last year, we must supplement by imports, or else come to terms with eating less. If we do not want to get into debt, we will have to eat decidedly less, particularly of animal products. This is undoubtedly an unpleasant course, which I do not recommend, and I know that society does not want to accept it. At this time of the year, we are of course procuring animal products. We are buying more poultry and eggs than a year ago. On the other hand, we are procuring drastically less milk and less basic animal production, that is, cattle and pigs; distinctly less than at this time last year.

[Question] Minister, is it true that beginning in February ration cards will be introduced and the rations will be very modest, such as what we have been proposed up to now or will they be more sensible ration cards?

[Answer] We are trying to divide up all we have at our disposal, including poultry. There were opinions that poultry should not be included on ration cards. Of course we can exclude it; then we must take into account that it will be a little more difficult to get, because if meat sales are regulated and there is distinctly less of it than last year, there may be a shortage of poultry for sale on the open market. For that reason we envisage that the ration card will be divided up into meat, smoked meats and poultry, with a guaranteed amount of so-called high-class meat and smoked meats. In relation to previous proposals, there is an improvement regarding the size of rations for pregnant women and nursing mothers and for young people. Lard and bacon fat will be excluded from the card, which will be on free sale, as will vegetable oils.

[Question] Can you be more precise about the cards, about the amounts? Some people have more, some less. What will it really be like?

[Answer] Children up to 9 years of age have 2 kg, half of which is meat. Children from 10-18 years have 3.5 kg. Apart from that, there is a basic card for adults; also 3.5 kg per month. Nursing mothers and pregnant mothers, and miners working underground, are to get 5 kg per month; and people doing physical work in the socialized economy get 4 kg per month.

Finally, there is an agricultural norm of 2 kg. Those 2 kg do not include poultry but are made up of meat and smoked meats. As for butter, we have a differentiation: Children from 1-3 years get 6 kg per year; children from 4-18 years of age and all pregnant women and nursing mothers get 9 kg; people who possess farms, including worker-peasants, get 3 kg per year, with the exception, of course, of children, young people, pregnant women and nursing mothers, who are covered by the general norm.

[Question] And workers, miners and all of us, Mr Minister, how much?

[Answer] All of us get 6 kg [words indistinct], that is: 0.5 kg of butter per month.

[Question] Will everyone, for the first time in People's Poland, really have the same, as much as we can afford, from high officials down to--without denigrating his role--the ministry caretaker?

[Answer] We are leaving a certain specific allocation--it is not actually an allocation, but a right to purchase--exclusively for employees of the meat, poultry and frozen food industries, where everyone has the right to purchase certain amounts, but only for himself and not for the family, and this allowance contained in collective work agreements will be maintained. On the other hand, if this is calculated out over the family, the amounts are negligible. As for butter, we do not envisage sales of butter outside the ration system for anybody. We do not envisage either, unfortunately, the so-called commercial sale of sugar, which there has been up to now. So, there will only be sugar on ration cards and none other than ration card sugar and sugar for the processing industry and for bees and the bee-keeping industry.

LABOR MINISTRY OUTLINES SCHEDULE OF WORK-FREE DAYS

LD021532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the recent announcement on additional work-free days in January a PAP journalist has asked the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs for clarification.

It appears from what the ministry said that the previously announced dates of work-free days were merely a proposal and at that time no final decision had been taken. This was made clear in press reports. Binding decisions were made recently by the government Presidium dealing exclusively with working days in January this year. Dates proposed previously no longer apply.

In January, apart from Sundays, only Saturday the 3rd, 17th and 31st will be work-free days. Remaining Saturdays in January will be work days. The granting of these work-free days will not, as used to be the practice previously, depend on implementation of planned targets. In all other sectors, including education, detailed decisions on working time will be made later when plans for shorter working time for the whole year are debated and agreed. Dates of additional work-free days in the remaining months of this year will be announced this month.

NATIONAL ADVANCE SALES SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED

LD030331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] A national list of goods subject to advance sales will be published at the end of February at the earliest. This list will include, in particular, goods in short supply. This form of sales is already in force in various voivodships. For instance, in the fourth quarter of last year waiting lists for furniture and automatic washing machines were introduced in Warsaw. This system is to stay in force in the first quarter of 1981.

On the national scale similar advance sales systems are to be introduced, as has already been announced, at the end of February.

This has been necessitated by the need to define precisely the amounts to be supplied which had already been worked out on the basis of plans adopted by producers. The system of advance sales is to take into account the interests of people who avail themselves of credits in general and young married couples in particular. There are still many issues which must be resolved better than they have been up to now.

COMMENT ON 'BUREAUCRATIC CORSET', NEW REFORMS

LD030034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Beginning 1 January the principles of the so-called minor economic reform came into force in our economy, particularly in industry. Although the adjective minor is attached to this reform the expectations of the changes it will cause and the positive effects it is to produce are high. In my view, one of the senior experts of our economy Prof (Czeslaw Dobrowski) described the essence of this minor reform most aptly in a discussion published recently in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. I quote: We must say clearly and openly that this is only a step aimed at imparting dynamism and credibility to activities. Other economists add that the whole point is to free the economy from a bureaucratic corset in as short a period as possible until general changes in the system of management which fits the present level of production capacity and the aims of the socialized economy are formulated and prepared for introduction.

The biggest changes concern the life and plans of enterprises. They give them a chance to start activities to benefit the sole correct principle upon which the way out from the economic crisis depends. In every sphere of production and services we must strive to achieve, through the means, raw materials, energy and equipment which we have at our disposal and with the help of the existing cadre of workers, engineers and scientists, the maximum effects and to satisfy requirements as best we can with minimum outlays. The management and planning method which to date has been based on (?orders and distribution) has thwarted the consistent implementation of this principle and has caused contradictions between the interests of enterprises and industries and the interests of the economy as a whole. These contradictions have also embraced the socioeconomic sphere and thwarted the principle of the socially fair division of wealth.

The directive tasks of the Planning Commission toward enterprises concern basic goods produced and basic spheres of production. The list of these contains less than 50 entries. These are, for instance, coal, gas, electricity, cement, fertilizers, tractors, cars, computers and the most important types of machines. The directive plan also embraces the value of the supplies earmarked for export. The size of the basic products output which are decisively important for supplies to the domestic market has also been defined. This concerns 19 basic foodstuff articles and 33 basic industrial goods which are classified as being for permanent and daily use. The directives also concern the scale of investments, which as is well known have been considerably cut back, while at the same time attaching greater importance than ever before to investments which are tied up with current production and the immediate development of this production. Finally, the directives embrace the sphere of production connected with the country's defenses.

Limits on the earnings fund have been scrapped. This is a great relief for the boards of management of enterprises but at the same time this is an exceptionally difficult task in the current economic situation. It is relatively easy to define today at which factories and in which industries there is excessive employment caused by various reasons. It is much more difficult to carry out an operation of retraining workforces and moving them to different jobs where there are shortages and where an increase in production is possible.

Enterprises will be assessed according to the value of their production--their net production--and this will enable a more correct assessment than has been the case up to now of the compatibility of the produced output with the needs it is supposed to satisfy.

Thus, the minor reform creates conditions for initiating various forms of joint management and for making it possible for representatives of the workforces to influence the shaping of specific production plans, the exploitation of hitherto untapped reserves and the removal of many economic absurdities which the previous method of planning and the method of the enterprises' assessment of their tasks quite simply foisted onto management boards.

If, as expected, there is a reduction in the planning role of economic ministries which will have to concentrate attention on coordinating plans and activities for achieving the final effects of importance to the economy as a whole, then there is a chance to get rid of a considerable part of the sham and bureaucratic activity. However, all those who think that the pragmatic and rational provisions of the minor reform which are supposed to prepare the groundwork for the new model of socialist management already being worked out will automatically have an effect are wrong. The most important matter is a sense of responsibility by, on the one hand, the management boards of enterprises and, on the other hand, by workforces so that the previously mentioned principle of maximum effects with minimum outlays should be implemented on a general scale.

You see, it will still be easy to show profits and a high accumulation in specific enterprises by making the appropriate transformations in production and by accounting operations. In drawing up specific plans, which are in keeping with the provisions of the whole of this year's plan, one should not forget that profit achieved in an individual enterprise only benefits the economy as a whole and improves the market situation if it fulfils the aims of social production which satisfies the requirements of the economy and society in an economic situation which continues to be difficult. So progress depends not on whether the minor reform has already affected the main links which have needed basic changes for a long time now but on whether it will be exploited consciously in conditions of discipline and the development of the various initiatives in order to achieve specific socioeconomic renewal. This depends not only on the precision of the plans themselves but also on the will to act in this direction even if more remains to be removed from the bureaucratic corset of our economy than the minor reform eliminates.

GDANSK REFINERY FAILS TO MEET ANNUAL TARGET

LD021606 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Gdansk, 2 Jan (PAP)--For the first time in the 5 years of its existence Gdansk refinery failed in 1980 to meet its annual crude processing and sales targets. This was due to a shortfall in the supplies of oil for processing. The refinery sold petroleum products worth Z12.25 billion, 6 percent less than planned.

REDUCED TRAFFIC AT GDANSK-GDYNIA PORT COMPLEX NOTED

LD031238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Summary] Last year the Gdansk-Gdynia port complex handled 35.6 million tons of goods, some 6 million tons short of plan. The shortfall is the result of halting coal exports and a drop in oil imports and was felt most acutely by the port of Gdansk, where the facilities of the northern port were underused. The shortfall was observed in nearly all goods with the exception of timber and grain, the volume of which was a record: 1.5 million tons more than planned.

The ports were kept busy by increased transit traffic, especially from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but contracts were not easy to get because of customers' apprehension about Poland's tense situation.

According to this year's plan the Gdansk-Gdynia port complex will handle a reduced volume of goods this year, less than 29 million tons. This is a result of Poland's economic situation and spells trouble for the ports, which will find it difficult to employ all of their staff.

1980 RAIL TRAFFIC 23 MILLION TONS SHORT OF TARGET

LD021448 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan (PAP)--In 1980 Polish State Railways carried about 23 million tons of cargo short of the original target of 500 million tons. The drop began last August and was particularly marked in November and December. It indicates that in many industrial branches the work has not yet come back to normal.

LIVE RELAY OF HOLY MASS FROM WARSAW RESUMES

LD041530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0818 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Sermon by Father Jan Szurlej given during holy mass at the Church of the Holy Cross at Ulica Krakowskie Przedmiescie in Warsaw--live]

[Excerpts] Dear brothers and sisters in Christ gathered here; dear radio listeners, and my dear ones--the sick, the suffering, sisters and brothers, all members of the apostolate of the sick--it is primarily to you that I address these words, and it is for you that I celebrate this holy sacrifice. This sacrifice is once again, after 31 years, being transmitted, thanks to the changes that have taken place in Poland. I therefore take this opportunity and also express my thanks for the invitation received from the editorial office for the transmission of the holy mass by Polish Radio, and I will with joy celebrate this sacrifice and I will offer it in your intention, dear sick, and to you, my dear sisters from Ravensbrueck.

There are about 5 million sick people in Poland, and the fact that 31 years ago the transmission of the holy mass was interrupted was a great injustice. The fact that 31 years ago radio programs for the sick were ended, this too was a great injustice.

This sacrifice of the holy mass, which I am celebrating, I ask you humbly, I, your unworthy servant, without pathos and without slogans, I ask you humbly to accept it as my new year gift to you. Because, my dear ones, from no fault of mine, many of you have still not received the December issue, nor the January issue of the APOSTOLSTWO CHORYCH [THE APOSTOLATE OF THE SICK, of which Father Szurlej is the editor] although I always submit the copy for printing 3 months in advance. The December issue was submitted on 10 November, and it was not until the end of December that it was printed.

In case the Eastern issue of the APOSTOLSTWO CHORYCH does not reach you in time--although I am handing it over for printing today--I am wishing you, my dear ones--all the sick and the suffering, and especially members of the apostolate of the sick--my Easter greetings. At the same time, I am informing you, that as every year--last year too--I twice wrote to the central office for the control of the press, the first time on 17 September, and the second time on 22 November, asking them to increase the number of copies of the APOSTOLSTWO CHORYCH. This was a very humble request--to increase the number of copies for the 5 million sick and suffering--from 30,000 to 50,000. Judge for yourself, or judge me, was this request justified or not. I have yet to receive a reply, yet there is demand for at least 50,000 copies.

I have also approached the appropriate authorities, primarily Church authortities, whom I trust, and also state authorities--and I think one can also trust them--to restore the programs for the sick that were ended and which I myself produced with the unforgettable Father (Rekas) until the year 1949, and not, as the press falsely reported, that they were ended in 1939. In 1939, the programs were only suspended. Stop telling lies. This situation is painful, not only to the sick, but also to me, and I am saying this only because I want the justified demands of the sick, the suffering, the retired, the former Auschwitz prisoners who are still alive, the prisoners of Ravensbrueck and of all prison camps--some present here today--people who have worked for the good of Poland, I want these demands to be implemented.

May God soften the hardened hearts and make them senstive to the suffering of all the sick and the suffering, so that they may at least allow these 15-minute programs, just as they allowed the holy mass. May God help us.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PENSIONERS EARNINGS LIMIT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Earnings Limit For Pensioners To Be Raised 1 Jan" published on page G 18 of the 29 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Please change the currency cited throughout item to zlotys, not dollars.

LECH WALESA PLANNING JAPAN VISIT IN APRIL

OW020739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jan (KYODO)--Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's independent trade union movement, is planning to visit Japan in April at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), it was disclosed here Thursday. The disclosure came from Yukio Kudo, professor at Japan's Tama University of Fine Arts, who visited the Gdansk headquarters of the movement, "Solidarity," to extend the invitation to Walesa.

Kudo said he had been asked by SOHYO to convey the invitation and that Walesa expressed his readiness to visit Japan for three or five days in April.

Walesa was quoted as saying he would be interested in seeing himself the present economic conditions in Japan and to promote closer ties between Japanese and Polish workers. Meeting with Japanese reporters at the Solidarity headquarters also on Wednesday, Walesa said he would do as much as possible to avert strikes even after January 15, the deadline for the government's reply on union proposals. The proposals call for execution of the so-called Gdansk agreement, including establishment of unions' right to strike and abolition of censorship.

Walesa said the movement failed to obtain government consent for execution of the agreement by the end of 1980 as originally desired. But there is still hope and the movement is ready to continue serious talks with the government, he said.

Touching on the possibility of the Soviet Union interventing militarily in the Polish affairs, Walesa said he did not believe there was such a possibility.

"Should the Soviet Union intervene in Poland, we would be ready to act in such a way we would not be criticized by the world as cowards," he said.

Walesa said that "Solidarity" still advocated socialism and admitted at the same time that the movement was receiving material support from the Western world.

Unless it is tied to some conditions, such support cannot be said to be anti-socialism, he said. He added that what the movement wanted most for the time being is the abolition of the censorship system.

"Because of censorship, only good aspects of Poland have been made known to the public," he said.

METAL WORKERS TU CONGRESS ADOPTS PROGRAM, ENDS

LD050015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The 2-day deliberations of the national congress of the metal workers trade union have ended in Warsaw. The congress has adopted a resolution containing a program of the union's activities and has elected new officers.

In the course of the deliberations both the programmatic paper and the debate dealt fully with the implementation of proposals and demands submitted by workforces from factories of that branch. They found their expression in agreements already signed by the central board with individual ministries. At present the key issue is the speediest possible translation of these agreements into reality and the signing of a collective labor agreement for metal workers.

It was stated during the congress that a committee for the control of the cost of living has begun operating at the central board of the union. Its analyses will make it possible to draft correct and economically justified pay and social claims.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS NEW FINANCIAL TRADE UNION

LD021652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court today registered the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of State Income and Financial Control Employees, with its headquarters in Warsaw. This is the 54th trade union to have been registered at the Warsaw Voivodship Court. I would like to take this opportunity to recall that the voivodship court refused to register the farmers' trade union and that an appeal on this issue, lodged by the founding committee, is to be examined by the Supreme Court. As you know, the decision on this matter has been [word indistinct].

APPOINTMENTS MADE TO SCIENCE ACADEMY, VOIVODSHIPS

LD311742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] The State Council has appointed, on the motion of the Council of Ministers, Professor Zdzislaw Kaczmarek to the post of scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN] for the term 1981-83. Professor Kaczmarek is an ordinary member of PAN, and an expert in the field of hydrology and water conservation. The PAN General Assembly supported his appointment.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wlodzimierz Pasternak to the post of Kielce Voivoda. He is 42 years old and recently held the post of director general of the specialized motor car plant.

The chairman of the State Council has appointed as Czestochowa Voivoda (Jerzy Zalichowski). He is 44 years old. He holds the post of chairman of the council of the voivodship branch of the technical organization in Czestochowa and is a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the chief technical organization.

The two new voivodas are members of the PZPR.

Bialystok Voivoda Appointed

LD021820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Kazimierz Dunaj to the post of voivoda of Bialystok. Kazimierz Dunaj was recently chairman of the voivodship committee of the United Peasant Party in Bialystok.

At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zygmunt Sprycha from the post of voivoda of Bialystok.

CARRILLO HOLDS TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU; DEPARTS 3 JAN

AU031400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in Predeal today met with Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], who, together with his wife, Comrade Carmen Carrillo, are on a friendly visit in our country. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship which is characteristic of the traditional relations between the RCP and PCE, and between the leaders of the two communist parties.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu then invited the guests for lunch. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Jaime Ballesteros, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the PCE Central Committee, and his wife, Comrade (Orlanda Gonzalez), as well as Comrade Gizela Vass, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy section chief at the party Central Committee.

Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Santiago Carrillo ended in Predeal also today. The talks were attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Jaime Ballesteros.

The talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo which took place in Bucharest and Predeal were an opportunity for an extensive review of the domestic and international activity of the RCP and PCE and a comprehensive analysis of the stage and prospects of relations between the two parties and an opportunity to examine essential aspects of the world political situation and of the international communist and workers movement.

The RCP secretary general and the PCE general secretary noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties have developed continuously. They also stressed the desire to continue to deepen the positive relations between the two communist parties even more on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, to multiply contacts and intensify exchanges of views on the important problems of the struggle for socialism, peace and social progress.

They expressed the conviction that the development of cooperation between the RCP and the PCE contributes to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples and to promoting multifaceted cooperation between Romania and Spain. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo reasserted the desire of the two parties to continue to expand and diversify relations between Romania and Spain in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural field and other fields of activity in the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples and the cause of peace, detente, security, independence, and cooperation and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, the two party leaders discussed a number of problems of current international political issues. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo stressed the great revolutionary and social changes that have occurred at a world level and the profound transformations in the balance of forces following the increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' will to halt the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat and to live freely and independently and to organize their lives in keeping with their own desires and interests, without any outside interference.

At the same time, the RCP secretary general and the PCE general secretary stressed that the current international situation is extremely tense following the accumulation of very complicated problems and the emergence in various parts of the world of new sources of conflict and tension, of the manifestation of the policy of domination and interference in the affairs of other states and of redividing the spheres of influence and of violating the peoples' right to free and independent development. All this creates and maintains great dangers for the peoples' independence and security and for peace throughout the world.

They jointly stressed that under such complicated circumstances it is more than ever necessary for the revolutionary, progressive and advanced forces everywhere and public opinion to intensify efforts to surmount tension, stop the aggravation in international life and contribute to improving the world political atmosphere and to resuming and continuing the trend toward detente and to resolve all states of tension and conflict by political means and negotiations alone.

It is also necessary to take increasingly firm action to achieve a policy based on full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force so as to ensure each people's sacred and inalienable right to master their own destiny and to develop independently, without any outside interference.

The RCP secretary general and the PCE general secretary paid special attention to matters pertaining to European security and cooperation. In this context, they stressed the need for the countries participating in the Madrid meeting--by understanding the imperatives imposed by the realities of the international situation and aware of their responsibility--to do all they can so that the meeting will be concluded with as positive as possible results, so that it will give an impetus to implementing the tasks assumed at the Helsinki meeting and contribute to expanding cooperation between the countries on the continent and so that it will lead to the convening of a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe and lend new prospects to peace, detente, security and cooperation throughout the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo stressed the importance of building a strong and united Europe firmly attached to the principles of humanism, peace, equality and social justice and each nation's independence.

The two party leaders believed that it is imperative to take more energetic action to stop the arms race, halt the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles and generally new weapons in Europe and throughout the world so as to proceed to tangible and practical measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, thus creating the possibility for the financial and material means, which would result following cutbacks in military expenditures, to be allocated for social purposes, peoples' economic development and well-being, and assisting developing countries.

During the talks, the two sides also stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment, reducing gaps between states and establishing a new world economic order which will ensure the more rapid progress of all countries, especially that of lagging countries, and world economic and political stability. They stressed the particularly important role played in international life by small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries, the nonaligned countries which are vitally interested in solving the complex problems of the present-day world in the spirit of peace and justice and to the advantage of all.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo also examined certain matters pertaining to the international communist and workers movement. They stressed the decision of the RCP and the PCE to strengthen cooperation and solidarity between the communist and workers parties to surmount the differences between them by principled and constructive discussions on differences of opinion in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. In this context they stressed the importance of achieving a new type of unity on the basis of the principle of full equal rights, mutual respect and each party's right to establish its own political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics in conformity with the realities and specific and historical, national and social conditions in the given country.

The RCP secretary general and the PCE general secretary also stressed the importance of close cooperation between the communist, socialist, social democratic parties and among all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for detente, disarmament and security to increase trust and strengthen cooperation among nations and to achieve the aspirations for peace, independence and progress of all peoples.

They expressed the solidarity of the two communist parties with the national liberation movement and with the peoples' struggle for defending and consolidating their national independence, for their economic and social emancipation and for a free and dignified life. The two party leaders reasserted the complete solidarity of the RCP and of the PCE with the struggle waged by the communists, by the workers class and the Polish people to resolve the problems they are facing in socialist construction and stressed their firm conviction that those problems can and must be resolved only by the Polish people themselves and that the PZPR will ensure the socialist development of Poland in keeping with the interests of the working people in that country and of the general cause of socialism, peace, democracy and progress.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

Departure 3 Jan

AU031339 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Santiago Carrillo this morning left Bucharest after a friendly visit paid to our country at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH BANGLADESH--Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES)--An aide-memoire signed on December 26 in Bucharest, by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Jamaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister, minister of industries of Bangladesh, stipulates measures meant to expand and diversify the economic cooperation between the two countries. The document signed at the closing of the talks held in Romania's capital city, between the two ministers, includes concrete actions of cooperation in domains of mutual interest, especially in petrochemistry, transport, textile industry, forestry. Also mentioned are possibilities of starting collaboration in other sectors of activity, such as power engineering, agriculture and industry. The same day, Jamaluddin Ahmed had an interview with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 26 Dec 80 AU]

ORE CARRIER--Bucharest, 31 Dec (AGERPRES)--The Galati shipyard has recently delivered to a Greek company the ore carrier Kapestanissa of 55,000 tdw, the third ship of the kind exported by the Danubian shipyard. The ship is endowed with an engine made by the Resita works, working on heavy fuel, it has an autonomy of 16,000 sea miles. At the same time, more than 90 percent of its equipment is produced by Romanian enterprises, at the level of world technique. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 31 Dec 80 AU]

OBRADOVIC REPORTS REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY MOVES

LD041926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Slobodan Obradovic "special" report]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jan (TANJUG)--Two weeks in advance of officially assuming the office of the U.S. president, Ronald Reagan is entering the international stage by meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico tomorrow.

In the two months to come, Reagan will come into contact with several heads of state or government. Meetings with King [Juan] Carlos of Spain, Premier Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain and Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada have also been scheduled.

According to assessments here, this reflects Reagan's intention to enhance the U.S. role in the world and to inform as high a number of countries as possible of his government's new foreign policy orientation.

The forthcoming U.S. administration's basic orientation will be to re-examine West-East relations and, within this context, its future relations with the Soviet Union, initial indications say. As far as it has been understood so far, President-elect Reagan and his foreign-policy associates think that by its extraordinary strengthening the Soviet Union has started spreading its influence and bringing pressure to bear on regions in which the U.S. has vital national interests which the new U.S. administration would like to protect.

President Reagan will insist, it is emphasized here, on a further strengthening of the Western alliance of which a much greater support for the U.S. foreign policy and its initiatives on the international scene will be asked for.

Certain initiatives and the examination of possibilities for the solution of international problems are also foreshadowed. Priority in this will doubtless be given to the Middle East and the complex problem of Israel's relations with neighbouring Arab states. Announcing that the Camp David process will continue, Reagan administration officials note that the present U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on a separate solution of the problem of occupied Palestinian territories will be expanded with new proposals, including the idea on giving a greater role to Jordan in an effort to reach a common language with Palestinians.

The Reagan headquarters has again stressed that the United States will continue "neutral" in the present Iraq-Iran conflict. It has, however, clearly let it be known that Washington will no longer "allow" the question of the U.S. hostages in Tehran to press the U.S. foreign policy. However, there are no reliable indications for the present as to how the incoming U.S. administration plans to take the problem off the agenda.

PRESIDENCY NEW YEAR MESSAGE STRESSES STABILITY

LD301824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 30 Dec 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--In the year which expires the Yugoslavs lost the great leader of their revolution--President Tito, but it was also a year of the pledge of the Yugoslavs that they will unfalteringly continue along Tito's road.

In the New Year message of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, which has the function of a collective head of state, it is emphasized that in 1980 "our strength and conviction that we will persist along his road and further strengthen our and his work--socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia--were confirmed in practice".

The Presidency recalls that in new Yugoslavia in the period since the first rifle was fired in the 1941 uprising to the present day, "the most difficult of problems have been solved and difficulties, which seemed unsurmountable to many, have been overcome".

"We are not without difficulties and problems even today, nor shall we be tomorrow. Their solution is approached by the working class and working people with clear prospects of further development, with strong trust in our own forces, with the conviction that the League of Communists and other organized forces of socialist consciousness will be up to their historical task in the face of present-day challenges," the Presidency's message says.

In 1980, which was in Yugoslavia characterized by political stability, by the further strengthening of material forces and the country's defense power, initial results were also achieved in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. "We have before us a time of even more decisive and organized activity to eliminate the basic causes of economic instability and a battle for curbing price increases and reducing the balance of payment deficit".

The Presidency of Yugoslavia assesses that the system of socialist self-management "has been reaffirming and continues to reaffirm its force" and underlines that collective work and responsibility have become an important component of the delegate system "adding to its democratic and humane substance". The Presidency says that self-management "is increasingly asserting itself as a revolutionary and democratic attainment of our time".

Yugoslavia's collective leadership underlines that in 1980 "the international situation markedly deteriorated and dangers to world peace increased", but emphasizes that it is encouraging that "resistence grows to the major causes of such a situation--bloc rivalry and the policy of force, various pressures and interference in the internal affairs of others and all forms of threat to the sovereignty, freedom and independence of nations and countries".

The message underlines that the policy of peace, equitable cooperation and universal detente, for which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is resolutely working, has no alternative. For this reason, the policy of nonalignment is viewed "as a way out of the existing crisis and the sole course to be taken in building new and more equitable international political and economic relations".

The message further says that Yugoslavia has made its contribution to endeavouring to prevent a further aggravation of the international situation. As a nonaligned country, it has acted with the utmost responsibility and in keeping with the decisions of the sixth summit. As a European country it has done and continues to do everything for the successful work and outcome of the C.S.C.E. Madrid meeting. It has also worked for further improving relations and cooperation with its neighbours.

"The position and prestige of Yugoslavia in the world continue to grow even stronger", the Presidency of Yugoslavia New Year message concludes.

BRIEFS

U.S. NAVY SHIP--The ship Orion of the U.S. Navy sailed into the port of Split on 4 December on an official visit to the Yugoslav Navy. During its visit to Split, the crew of the Orion visited cultural and historic monuments of Split and its surroundings. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 80 p 8 AU]